

روزنامه بین المللی

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Argentina	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
Australia	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
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Bahrain	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
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Finland	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
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Hong Kong	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
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Paraguay	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
Peru	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
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Portugal	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
Romania	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
Russia	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
Rwanda	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
Saudi Arabia	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
Senegal	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
Sierra Leone	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
Singapore	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
Slovakia	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
Slovenia	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
Somalia	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
South Africa	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
Spain	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
Sri Lanka	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
Sudan	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
Sweden	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
Switzerland	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
Taiwan	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
Tanzania	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
Togo	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
Tonga	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
Turkey	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
Turkmenistan	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
Uganda	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
Ukraine	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
United Arab Emirates	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
United Kingdom	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
USA	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
Uruguay	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
USSR	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
Vanuatu	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
Venezuela	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
Yemen	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
Zambia	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00
Zimbabwe	1.00	London	1.00	London	1.00

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Global Newspaper
 Edited and Published in Paris
 Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, Miami.

No. 32,321 4/87

PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1987

ESTABLISHED 1887

Manila Troops Fire on Crowd; 12 Die, 98 Hurt

By Keith B. Richburg
 Washington Post Service

MANILA — Government troops opened fire on an angry crowd of farmers and leftist demonstrators here Thursday, killing at least 12 persons and wounding 98.

It was the worst street violence here in years and it was followed by an indefinite suspension of the peace talks between the government and Communist rebel negotiators.

The demonstrators were demanding land reform and distribution of land that was taken over by the Aquino government after the overthrow of Ferdinand E. Marcos last February.

After the shootings, policemen riding in jeeps chased smaller groups of demonstrators and kept them from regrouping by lobbing tear gas canisters and firing automatic weapons into the air.

The shooting began when about 10,000 protesters surged against a line of policemen with riot shields who were blocking the entrance to the presidential palace. When the 300 unarmed policemen retreated behind their shields, a line of Marines backing them up opened fire into the crowd with rifles.

Leftist leaders and some of the victims who were interviewed in hospitals said that the shooting was unprovoked and came without warning. But according to witnesses and television film footage of the incident, some protesters threw stones and bottles at the police positions. Some of the demonstrators carried pipes and crude clubs with nails driven through them.

A tour of several city hospitals after the shooting revealed the extent of the carnage. Most of the victims were shot in the arms and legs. Many were shot through the chest.

See MANILA, Page 2



A man tries to aid a wounded demonstrator after troops fired on protesters in Manila.

Bonn Cuts Key Rates, But Dollar Still Falls

Inconclusive Accord in Washington

WASHINGTON — In a statement viewed by markets as vague in content and barren of commitments, the finance ministers of Japan and the United States have agreed that their currencies are being buffeted by "temporary instability" and that the markets "warrant monitoring."

Within minutes of the announcement Wednesday night, the U.S. dollar fell nearly 3 yen in Tokyo to 151.50 yen before recovering as speculators regained their nerve and reassessed the currency's immediate outlook.

"As expected, there was nothing concrete from the meeting," said a Japanese bank official. "The markets had wanted something specific, and this wasn't enough."

After a two-and-a-half hour meeting, Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan and James A. Baker 3d, the U.S. Treasury secretary, reaffirmed an Oct. 31 agreement that the values of the nations' currencies be made "broadly consistent" with their economies.

"The ministers reaffirmed their willingness to cooperate on exchange market issues," the four-paragraph statement said.

But contrary to the predictions of Japanese financial markets, the statement did not mention any agreement to cut interest rates. Analysts pointed out, however, that such talks sometimes yield results that initially are not apparent.

The Reagan administration is under growing pressure to take action on the huge U.S. trade deficit, which is expected to top \$170 billion when final figures are available for 1986. One-third of that imbalance results from trade with Japan.

On Thursday, Mr. Baker warned Congress against the dangers of curbing quick legislative fixes to cure the huge trade U.S. deficit and the problems of global debt.

On Dec. 6, the day that U.S. and Iranian officials were meeting in Geneva, the U.S. Treasury announced that he was furious to discover a



Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan after the meeting on currency.

Pöhl Says U.S. Is 'Playing With Fire'

By Ferdinand Proetzman
 International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The West German central bank, in a long-awaited move to help bolster the dollar and rein in the strong Deutsche mark, cut its key interest rates by one-half of a percentage point Thursday.

But the action, which had been widely expected, failed to immediately check the U.S. dollar's slide. After closing at 1,840.5 DM and 153.75 yen in New York on Wednesday, the dollar ended there Thursday at 1,815.0 DM and 151.90 yen.

"The market had completely discounted a half-percentage point cut," said a currency trader for a major Frankfurt bank. "The dollar's downward trend is unbroken. No one wants to buy dollars."

The moves by the Bundesbank's policy-making central bank council lowered the discount rate to 3 percent from 3.5 percent. It trimmed the Lombard rate to 5 percent from 5.5 percent, effective Friday.

The president of the Bundesbank, Karl Otto Pöhl, played down the measures' possible salutary effects on the dollar or the U.S. trade deficit and sharply criticized the Reagan administration for "playing with fire" by trying to "talk down" the U.S. currency.

"The effect of the cuts on currency rates depends on what other central banks do," Mr. Pöhl said. "But we wanted to increase the interest-rate differential with some of the weaker major currencies."

The cut puts the discount rate, the fee that the central bank charges on loans to commercial banks, at its lowest level since 1959, when it was 2.75 percent.

The Bundesbank last moved the discount rate on March 6, 1986, cutting it by half a point and setting off a concerted round of cuts by European central banks.

The little-used Lombard rate is the fee that the Bundesbank

Kremlin Invites Glempt to Soviet

WARSAW (NYT) — Cardinal Joseph Glempt, the primate of Poland, has been invited to the Soviet Union by the Russian Orthodox Church.

Though the primate declined the invitation because of previous engagements, the step was widely seen as an overture to discussions between the Vatican and the Kremlin on a visit to the Soviet Union by John Paul II next year.

Cardinal Glempt, on his return from a visit to Algeria and a four-day stopover in Rome, confirmed Thursday that he had received the invitation from the Russian church to attend a symposium on peace in Moscow next month.

Shultz Says U.S., Iran Had Contacts

By Don Oberdorfer
 Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz has testified that, despite his objections, U.S. officials continued to meet secretly with Iranians about arms and hostages as recently as last month, according to congressional sources familiar with his testimony.

Such contacts would have occurred weeks after the Iran-contra affair had become public and the State Department purportedly put in charge of U.S. policy on Iran.

Mr. Shultz, in a three-hour closed session of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said Wednesday that he authorized a Dec. 6 meeting in Europe of State Department and Central Intelligence Agency officials with Iranian contacts, the sources said.

But Mr. Shultz said he was astonished to learn that the Iranians had arrived with a nine-point "agenda" which included acquisition of American TOW anti-tank missiles and spare parts for Hawk anti-aircraft missiles, the release of 17 Islamic Jihad guerrillas held in Kuwait and the release of U.S. hostages held by pro-Iranian militants in Lebanon.

President Ronald Reagan had announced publicly Nov. 19 that

Shultz Says U.S., Iran Had Contacts After Arms Sales Controversy Broke

no more arms would be furnished to Iran.

But at the meeting in Europe, the Iranians insisted that the agenda had been worked out in earlier discussions with National Security Council representatives, according to Western analysts reject an Iraqi charge that U.S. satellite data were misleading. Page 5.

to an account of Mr. Shultz's presentation.

Mr. Shultz added that when he discovered to his dismay that this was true, he immediately ordered that the U.S.-Iranian discussions end.

The secretary told the committee that he was furious to discover a

few days later that, despite his instructions, CIA officials resumed the discussions with the Iranian contacts. Mr. Shultz "raised hell" when he found out, one lawmaker said Wednesday.

Before Mr. Shultz's disclosure Wednesday, the last known meeting between Iranian and American officials, including CIA officials and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North of the NSC staff, took place in Geneva on Nov. 8-10, in the week after disclosure of the Reagan administration's Iranian initiative by a Lebanese magazine. No details of this meeting have been disclosed.

On Dec. 6, the day that U.S. and Iranian officials were meeting in Geneva, the U.S. Treasury announced that he was furious to discover a

Dow Soars 51.6 Points

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed a record 51.6 points Thursday to close at 2,145.67, another high. Dealers said trading got a big boost from the Bundesbank discount-rate cut. Page 10.

Mulroney Attacks U.S. Over Trade, Acid Rain

By John F. Burns
 New York Times Service

OTTAWA — Canadian officials, in an unusually fractious mood, have met with Vice President George Bush and demanded that the Reagan administration make greater efforts to fulfill commitments on trade, acid rain and other issues.

With Mr. Bush standing beside him, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney complained Wednesday of American indifference to Canada in terms that are common in Canadian politics but are rarely used, at least in public, when high U.S. officials are visiting.

"The biggest trading partner of the United States is not West Germany or Japan, it's right here, by a long shot," Mr. Mulroney said. "And the government of Canada, and Canadians, don't want to be anybody's back burner, or taken for granted at any time."

The prime minister also again criticized U.S. efforts to reduce acid rain. The government here has described the U.S. budget appropriation for 1987-88 of only \$287 million for the development of clean coal-burning as a breach of an agreement signed by President Ronald Reagan and Mr. Mulroney. Asked whether he considered this to be consistent with the promise of \$5 billion from government and industry that Mr. Reagan made in Washington in May for a program of five years to develop the technology, Mr. Mulroney replied: "Absolutely not. There's a lot more that they can do," adding, "I'm going to believe this when I see the cash."

Mr. Bush, accompanied by Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d, spent barely five hours here on a trip that was hurriedly arranged last week at the request of Mr.

Iran Claims New Gains in Basra Fighting

MANAMA, Bahrain — Iran said Thursday that its forces had destroyed a quarter of the Iraqi units defending the southern city of Basra as Baghdad reported repulsing fresh Iranian attacks.

With the ground war raging in marshlands east of the city of one million people, both sides reported

Soviet Plans To Reduce Oil Exports

By Gary Lee
 Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union is cutting its oil exports by 7 percent following consultations here with the Saudi Arabian oil minister, Hisham Nazer, Soviet and Saudi officials announced Thursday.

The chief Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Genadi I. Gerasimov, said: "As a result of our talks with the Saudi minister, we are cutting back our exports a little further."

The agreement was to reduce Soviet exports by 7 percent, Mr. Nazer told journalists when he arrived in Oslo on Thursday after two days of talks in Moscow.

The cut represents an unusual case of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, which are competitors for oil sales to the West.

Nikolai I. Ryzhkov, the Soviet prime minister, said Wednesday after a meeting with Mr. Nazer that "The Soviet Union approves of OPEC's constructive efforts and takes them into consideration."

The Soviet decision appears to be a direct response to efforts by OPEC to raise the price of oil, which has increased from \$14 to \$19 in the past six months.

Western economists in the Soviet capital consider the reduction beneficial to both sides because it will limit the availability of oil in the open market and thus will keep the price from falling.

"We are an oil exporter and we are interested in stabilizing prices," Mr. Gerasimov said.

According to figures released by the Soviet Central Statistics Board this week, overall Soviet revenue from foreign trade fell by 8 percent last year. Most of the decline was due to collapsed oil prices, Western experts said.

During his two-day visit to Moscow, Mr. Nazer met with Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze as well as with Mr. Ryzhkov and other senior Kremlin officials.

Mr. Nazer was the first Saudi minister to visit Moscow since 1982 when Prince Saud al Faisal came here. Saudi Arabia and the Soviet Union do not have diplomatic relations.

Saying that Mr. Nazer's visit represented "progress" in Saudi-Soviet relations, Mr. Gerasimov added, "If Saudi Arabia is interested in improving relations, we see no obstacle."

Islamic Meeting Opens

John Kijner of The New York Times reported from Kuwait:

An Islamic Conference Organization meeting under threat by Islamic fundamentalists began its preliminary discussions Thursday, a group in Beirut claimed responsibility for starting fires Monday night at three of Kuwait's oil fields.

"We threaten people who do not want to look at the right of the oppressed in Kuwait and tomorrow in Palestine," said a message from a group identifying itself as the "Revolutionary Organization of the Forces of the Prophet Mohammed in Kuwait."

The statement, published in the Beirut daily An-Nahar, said: "We declare our responsibility for blowing up the three oil fields in Kuwait."

The fires broke out almost simultaneously at desert and offshore oil installations, including Kuwait's main crude oil loading terminal.

Iran has objected to the 46-member Islamic Conference Organization meeting in Kuwait because Kuwait supports Iraq in the six-year Gulf War. Several Iranian-influenced Islamic fundamentalist groups have threatened retribution if the conference goes ahead.

Islamic Jihad, the Lebanese Shiite Muslim fundamentalist group, issued its threat in Beirut last week. The group is still holding at least two kidnapped Americans and four Frenchmen to demand the release of 17 prisoners convicted in the 1983 suicide truck bombings of the American and French embassies.

"How does Kuwait permit itself to invite the Muslims to convene a summit to discuss their affairs while it carries out the orders of the Great Satan, America, the source of the Muslims' plight and crisis?" Islamic Jihad said.

One of the three prisoners under a death sentence, who carried a



Rescue workers surveyed a residential area of Isfahan, in central Iran, after Iraqi planes bombed the city on Tuesday.

1,908 Years Later, Ancient Pompeii May Be Buried Yet Again

By Roberto Suro
 New York Times Service

ROME — Mount Vesuvius did not do a good job of burying Pompeii A.D. 79 but only now has any thoughts of doing it again.

This time it is the leaders of modern Pompeii, who intend to lay a highway over a part of the doomed Roman city — a part that has never been excavated.

Citizens' groups and the officials in charge of protecting the archaeological site are battling to stop the project, but they are not entirely certain of success.

"I am worried because I know I am right," said Baldassare Conticello, the superintendent of archaeology at Pompeii and a veteran of years in Italy's cultural bureaucracy. "I know from experience at the moment of maximum dan-

ger is when all the rational arguments are on your side."

A more resolute vow to block the plans came from Italia Nostra, an organization that has waged successful protest campaigns on other environmental and cultural issues.

Antonio Iannello, the group's national secretary, said recently:

"If the project is carried forward, we will not give an inch. We will rally all the forces of culture in Italy and around the world."

The new road would pass over what appears to be an abandoned piece of land that lies between the archaeological park and the outskirts of the modern town.

But below the ground, nestled in Vesuvius's lava, lies part of Pompeii's necropolis. Far more than a simple graveyard, it is presumed to be a series of monuments that were built on either side of a road leading out of the city, in the fashion of the Appian Way in Rome.

The prospect that the area might never be excavated is only one, and not necessarily the most important, of the objections of Mr. Conticello and his colleagues at the Ministry of Culture.

The planned highway would be less than a mile long and would just connect two other major roads. The idea is to draw heavy traffic out of the center of modern Pompeii by creating a bypass for the many trucks that ply between the Vesuvius hinterland and the coastal plain.

Mr. Conticello said he had no argument with the idea of the road and enthusiastically agreed that one was necessary. He insisted, however, that it should follow a different route.

At the moment the blueprints show the road passing right next to the fence that marks the boundaries of the archaeological park, according to Mr. Conticello. Aside from the esthetic damage, Mr. Conticello said, this could present a physical threat to the ruins.

"No one questions the fact that

air pollution destroys ancient stones, particularly marble," Mr. Conticello said. "and so you are asking for trouble by bringing traffic so close to the ruins."

At one point, the edge of the road would be about three feet (one meter) from the walls of the ancient amphitheater, which is at the very edge of the archaeological zone. The structure is used for outdoor concerts in the summer, but the sound of heavy trucks passing so close might spell the end of that program.

"It is better not to mention the concerts at all," Mr. Conticello said. "That is the kind of argument that would be sure to backfire. We can't place culture above the needs of the ordinary folk."

The modern town of Pompeii is an impoverished place compared with the sumptuous Roman boom town. The five million tourists who visit the ruins every year rarely venture into modern Pompeii, and so the ancient town brings negligible employment and income.

The Town Council approved plans for the road in August, but it is only now beginning the process of seeking construction money from the government because it has none of its own.

Hu's Removal Stirs Fears in Hong Kong Over Rights

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — The removal last week of Hu Yaobang as head of the Chinese Communist Party has heightened concern here over Hong Kong's civil liberties after 1997, when Britain's colonial leases expire and China is to assert its control over the territory.

Political analysts expect Mr. Hu's departure to increase public anxiety on a range of issues related to Hong Kong's future under Beijing. But attention has focused most immediately on official efforts to reform long-standing legislation governing publishing and broadcasting.

The mainland's campaign against "bourgeois liberalism" and the journalists who supported them is sharpening a broad public debate over how best to preserve freedom of speech and the press here once Chinese sovereignty is established.

Under existing press laws the government has wide-ranging power to suspend or suppress publications and to deny the right to publish by refusing to register a newspaper or magazine.

The government is now seeking to ease these censorship regulations by introducing legislation that would remove most of those powers, although it would retain the right to

prevent the publication of "false news likely to alarm public opinion." Another bill covers the censorship of pornography. The Legislative Council is expected to pass the amendments within the next few weeks.

Both pieces of legislation have generally been welcomed.

At the same time, journalists, lawyers and some legislators have criticized the new measures as inadequate. Officials continue to enjoy wide latitude, they assert, in interpreting the statutes and in prosecuting those accused of publishing news reports that may lead to public disturbances.

Revised press and censorship laws are the latest in a series of legal reforms to provoke controversy since London and Beijing agreed in 1984 on Hong Kong's return to China. Despite guarantees of autonomy after 1997, many residents question whether legislation affecting civil rights may be abused once Hong Kong becomes a special administrative region of the mainland.

In further heightening local sensitivities, recent developments in China have underscored the extent to which Hong Kong's fragile sense of confidence is tied to Beijing's commitment to its own reform program.

"The deteriorating situation in China may not have direct or immediate repercussions here," said Wong Kwok Wah, chairman of the Hong Kong Journalists Association.

"But if a conservative ideology prevails, I can't see any way for Hong Kong and China to live together harmoniously."

Local journalists were shaken last week by the removal of several editors at two newspapers in Shenzhen, a special economic zone bordering Hong Kong. One of the papers involved, the Shenzhen Youth News, is said to have been among the most liberal in China.

On Wednesday the All China Journalists Association, citing the present political situation, formally canceled plans to attend a worldwide conference of journalists to be held in Hong Kong next month.

Ironically, Hong Kong enacted its current press laws to guard against an influx of Communists immediately after the Chinese revolution in 1949. Their extreme stringency prompted widespread international protest at the time.

Hong Kong has applied these laws on only three occasions, all of them during a series of riots in 1967 prompted by China's Cultural Revolution. The local journalists association and other groups began calling for their repeal soon after the conclusion of the Chinese-British agreement three years ago.

Acknowledging that the laws were outdated, the government issued amendments last month that limit its powers chiefly to the registration of news publications.

At the same time, it retained a clause preventing reports of "false news likely to alarm public opinion." The clause allows the attorney general to presume guilt in such cases unless the accused can prove the absence of malicious intent.

Government officials insist that the clause be kept to control the small and often irresponsible "muckraker papers" that comprise many of the more than 130 newspapers published here.

But journalists and other critics say that effectively keeps the means of suppression in official hands. For many, it also raises fears that the local administration is unwilling to risk reforms that may provoke Beijing's ire.

"It's unfortunate that these measures are being debated while 1997 is on everyone's mind," said James So, Hong Kong's information secretary. "It tends to make everyone try to see more in what we are doing than is actually there."

A pending pornography law has raised similar concerns. It provides no legal guidelines for what is "obscene" or "indecent," the interpretation of such terms would be left to a tribunal drawn from public officials and community leaders.

Separately, the administration is also revising a television ordinance that critics say gives the government too much latitude in censoring news and current affairs programs.

China Fires 2 Scientists; Link Seen To Protests

Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — China dismissed two prominent scientists from their posts at the head of the Chinese Academy of Sciences on Thursday in what diplomats said was an outgrowth of the Communist Party campaign against Western democratic influence.

The standing committee of the National People's Congress, China's legislature, said that Lu Jian, the president of the academy, and the president of the academy, who has been both a vice president and the academy's Communist Party boss, have been dismissed from their government posts.

At the same time, the committee concluded a 10-day session without settling the unanswered questions about China's future political leadership. It did not choose a successor to Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, who became acting general secretary of the Communist Party when Hu Yaobang was forced to resign as party chief last week.

Mr. Zhao was left as prime minister and is, for now, in charge of day-to-day affairs of both the government and Communist Party under the Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping.

Mr. Lu and Mr. Yan became the highest ranking in a series of scientists and other intellectuals who have been removed from their jobs or purged from the Communist Party in recent weeks. There were indications the two men may have been forced out for opposing the party's earlier firing and expulsion of Fang Lizhi, a physicist who supported student demonstrations for democracy.

Another scientist, Zhou Guangzhou, was named to replace Mr. Lu as president of the academy.



R. Budd Dwyer puts a pistol in his mouth at a press conference Thursday moments before killing himself.

State Aide Kills Self in U.S.

The Associated Press

HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania — State Treasurer R. Budd Dwyer shot and killed himself Thursday during a press conference, making a rambling statement denouncing his conviction in a bribery case.

During his comments, Mr. Dwyer pulled a revolver from a manila envelope he was holding, put the gun in his mouth and pulled the trigger. Mr. Dwyer, a Republican, had won re-election to a four-year term in 1984. He faced as long as 55 years in prison for his conviction on five counts of mail fraud, four counts of interstate transportation in aid of racketeering, one count of perjury and one count of conspiracy to commit bribery.

Mr. Dwyer and a former state Republican chairman, Robert J. Asher, were convicted last month of conspiring to accept bribes in awarding a no-bid computer contract. He was scheduled to be sentenced Friday in federal court, and was expected to resign at the press conference.

MANILA: Protesters Killed

(Continued from Page 1)

back. Some of the dead had been shot in the head.

The confrontation and threats of retaliatory protests by irate leftist leaders posed a potentially devastating crisis for President Corason C. Aquino. The incident occurred 11 days before a scheduled nationwide referendum on a constitution that she hopes will end the political turmoil.

In the first political fallout from the carnage, Communist rebels and government negotiators announced that peace talks aimed at ending an 18-year insurgency had broken off indefinitely and that a 60-day cease-fire would not be extended after it expires on Feb. 7.

In a terse televised speech after a late-night emergency cabinet meeting, President Corason C. Aquino said she had launched an independent, nongovernmental investigation of the incident. She announced that the director of the Capital Command police forces, General Ramon Montano, would be placed on a leave of absence during the probe.

"The persons responsible for this tragedy, whichever side they belong to, will be held to the fullest account," she said.

Mrs. Aquino also wanted her countrymen to expect more violence in the days leading up to the referendum on Feb. 2.

Various reports Thursday suggested that both sides in the demonstration may have been angling for a confrontation.

The police and military officials charged that "provocateurs" had infiltrated the ranks of the protesters and provided the crude weapons they carried.

Leftists pointed out that the police guarding the street leading to the palace had removed the barbed wire barricades that were erected over the weekend.

Eduardo Mediavilla, a police captain who was on the scene, said that demonstrators provoked the violence.

"These demonstrators attacked the police column," he said. "They hurled stones and pillows."

He added: "The military came to our rescue. We were outnumbered."

Thursday's incident was the worst violence in Manila since Mrs. Aquino's husband, the opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., was assassinated in 1983. Eleven people were killed and 247 wounded in an anti-Marcos demonstration on Sept. 21, 1983, a month after Mr. Aquino was slain.

In 1985, more than 20 persons were shot to death by civilian paramilitary forces during a street rally in escalation, in Negros Occidental Province.



Riot police took cover behind shields as they prepared to advance against thousands of demonstrators Thursday in Manila.

India Using New Strategy Against Carbide

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — The Indian government, bolstered by a recent decision by the nation's highest court on a chemical leak in New Delhi, has adopted a novel legal strategy that lawyers say could force an early verdict against Union Carbide Corp. in the lawsuit over the 1984 Bhopal gas disaster.

The Indian strategy is based on expanding American concepts of product liability. If it is successful, the judge hearing the case in Bhopal could decide the issue of Carbide's liability without taking evidence of negligence, design defects or even possible sabotage at the pesticide plant.

India, representing hundreds of thousands of victims in the disaster, is suing Carbide for \$3 billion in damages.

In challenging the Indian lawsuit, Carbide, which is based in Danbury, Connecticut, contends that the plant was actually run by its Indian subsidiary.

Carbide also asserts the plant met all "reasonable" safety standards but that the gas disaster was caused deliberately by a disgruntled employee or group of employees.

Many legal experts say that it could take years for the court to go through a mountain of documents

and hear all the arguments over possible negligence at the plant, whether it met certain safety standards and whether the accident was caused by sabotage.

The Indian approach, outlined last week by a group of American lawyers hired by the Indian government, is aimed at sidestepping these arguments and, in effect, forcing the judge to decide right away on Carbide's liability as a matter of theory rather than fact.

Currently, there are no negotiations under way between the government and the chemical company to reach an out-of-court settlement.

At issue is the escape of deadly methyl isocyanate gas on Dec. 3, 1984, at the Carbide pesticide plant in Bhopal, in the worst industrial accident in history. More than 2,000 people died and at least 200,000 were injured.

The Indian legal approach is based on a theory of liability that Indian lawyers acknowledge has never been upheld by Indian courts or courts in any other country. In fact, the theory, known as "multinational enterprise liability," was developed specifically for the Bhopal situation, and was first tried out in the government's 1985 complaint against Carbide, which was filed in the Federal District Court in New York City.

The theory holds that a multinational corporation controlling a majority interest in a hazardous enterprise has a "nondelegable duty to assure that the activity does not cause harm."

The theory goes well beyond anything that has been accepted by American courts, much less the Indian courts, which have traditionally kept to narrow interpretations of product liability. Nevertheless, many legal experts say the Indian courts would be under heavy pressure to accept the theory.

The multinational enterprise theory is being strongly challenged by Carbide's lawyers, who argue that such a concept has never existed before.

But Indian lawyers argue that the theory was strongly supported by a high court decision last month by a special panel of the Indian Supreme Court. That decision involved a verdict against Shiram Food & Fertilizers Co., whose storage tank containing a poisonous chemical collapsed Dec. 5, 1985, sending gas through the neighborhood. One person died and 300 were hospitalized.

In that case, the first of its kind in India, a special Supreme Court panel held that, under the Constitution, the top management of any company had an "absolute and nondelegable liability" to insure

DOLLAR: A Vague Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

weaker dollar. At the same time, they said, the deteriorating health of the Japanese economy underlines a need for currency stability.

Peter Morgan, the chief economist for the British investment firm of Barclays deZoeve Wedd, said Japan would have no choice but to cut its interest rates.

"Japan would have had to cut the rate anyway to try to weaken the yen and offset the slowdown in economic growth," he said.

In the debate over the dollar's future, most dealers say Washington seems to hold the upper hand.

But Japan is hounding the large amounts of money it earns on its exports back to the United States, buying U.S. Treasury bonds and financing Washington's huge budget deficit.

If that buying suddenly dried up, U.S. interest rates would shoot up, shattering the fragile American economy. (NYT, AP, Reuters)

WORLD BRIEFS

Kohl Consults Party on Hostage Crisis

BONN (Reuters) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl met with leaders of the Christian Democratic Party on Thursday to discuss the abduction of West Germans in Beirut as the government faced national elections Sunday.

The abductions of Rudolf Cordes, 53, and Alfred Schmidt, 47, reportedly were linked to a U.S. request for the extradition of Mohammed Ali Hamadei, who was arrested last week at the Frankfurt airport. Mr. Hamadei is sought by the United States as one of the hijackers of a U.S. airliner in 1985.

In Beirut, West German nationals were reported to be leaving the Moslem western sector of the city as Terry Waite, the Church of England envoy, continued his attempts to negotiate the release of foreign hostages. Mr. Waite has not been seen for almost two days and was believed to be pursuing contacts with the captors of some of the hostages.

Heavy Snowstorm Hits Eastern U.S.

NEW YORK (AP) — A storm dumped up to 14 inches (35 centimeters) of snow in the United States from the Northeast to the Deep South, shutting down airports and schools, closing highways from Mississippi to New England, and hobbling the work of the U.S. government in Washington.

New York's LaGuardia and Kennedy International airports were closed, and flights were delayed at the international airports in Newark, New Jersey, and Philadelphia. In Atlanta, Hartsfield International Airport, the South's busiest, was closed for four hours until crews managed to clear one runway. National Airport in Washington managed to stay open for two hours before closing near noon.

Aspin Re-Elected Head of House Panel

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Representative Les Aspin of Wisconsin was elected chairman of the House Armed Services Committee on Thursday by his fellow Democrats, retaining the post he lost two weeks ago.

Mr. Aspin, 48, was first elected chairman of the influential panel two years ago, but was removed because of his support for the MX missile and for switching his vote to support aid to the Nicaraguan rebels. Since then, Mr. Aspin has decided to oppose both the MX missile and the rebel aid.

He was the leader on all three secret ballots by the 258 Democrats in the House of Representatives. On the final ballot, he defeated Representative Marvin Latham of Texas, 133-116. Representative Nicholas Mavroules of Massachusetts and Charles E. Bennett of Florida dropped out after preliminary balloting.

Anglican-Catholic Panel in Accord

LONDON (Reuters) — A joint Anglican-Roman Catholic group said Thursday it had resolved a dispute on the Christian doctrine of salvation, one of the major doctrinal disputes at the heart of the Reformation, which led to the split between Rome and the Protestant churches four centuries ago.

In a statement on "Salvation and the Church," the second Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission said, "We believe that per two Communions are agreed on the essential aspects of the doctrine of salvation and on the church's role within it." The commission is working to heal the rift that led to the establishment of the Church of England in 1534.

U.S. Congress Backs Clean Water Bill

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — The Senate has passed the House of Representatives in giving overwhelming approval to a billion water-cleanup bill identical to one that President Ronald Reagan vetoed last year, presenting him with his first major legislative challenge from the 100th Congress and its Democratic majority.

The chief White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said Thursday: "The president's advisers will almost surely recommend veto because it's a budget-buster of major proportions," United Press International reported. (UPI)

For the Record

President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire named Mabi Mahamba as prime minister Thursday, the Belgian news agency Belga reported. Mr. Mahamba was finance minister, takes over the post kept open by Mr. Mobutu after he removed Kengo Wa Dondo in October.

Burkina Faso and Mali have expressed agreement with a ruling by the International Court of Justice on a border dispute between the two West African states, it was announced in The Hague on Thursday.

The directors of Agence France-Presse elected a new chairman of television development for Hachette, succeeds Henri Figeat.

A fourth round of talks preliminary to nuclear testing negotiations began Thursday, involving Soviet and U.S. experts in Geneva.

More than 500,000 university students and their supporters marched Wednesday through Mexico City to protest revisions approved last October limiting admissions and raising student fees. (Reuters)

CANADA: U.S. Assailed

(Continued from Page 1)

ly protected industries for wider access to U.S. markets. Mr. Mulroney has been vulnerable to charges by opponents that he is gambling with Canadian jobs and sovereignty.

Lately, his problems have been compounded by a series of retaliatory tariffs and restrictions imposed by the United States on major Canadian exports, notably softwood lumber.

The prime minister's appeal to Mr. Bush on Wednesday was for Washington to follow Canada's lead and give the trade talks the "highest priority."

He described the absence of this as "sort of strange" given the extent of trade between the two countries. About \$150 billion worth of merchandise crosses the border each year. This is by far the largest commercial relationship in the world with Canada easily outstripping Japan and the entire European Community as the largest U.S. trading partner.

The release of these prisoners has been a consistent demand of the Islamic Jihad group holding American hostages in Lebanon.

The State Department has denied repeated rumors from the Middle East that the United States is pressuring Kuwait about the prisoners.

A participant at the hearing Wednesday said Mr. Shultz's testimony seemed to explain why he sent a message to Kuwait's foreign minister later in December reaffirming that the United States is not making freedom for the terrorists a condition of U.S. hostages in Lebanon.

In his testimony, Mr. Shultz also provided new details about U.S.

IRAN: Shultz Says U.S. Contacts Continued Last Month

(Continued from Page 1)

efforts to solicit aid from other governments to aid the contra rebels fighting the government of Nicaragua.

Previously, Mr. Shultz had said he was aware of only one such appeal, apparently the previously reported solicitation of money from the Sultan of Brunei by a senior State Department official. Saudi Arabian involvement has also been reported.

On Wednesday, however, he testified that he had learned about several others, including a U.S. request for communications equipment for the rebels, according to sources familiar with the testimony. It was unclear which nations were solicited, by whom and why Mr. Shultz had not previously disclosed the requests.

Mr. Shultz began his testimony by reading for about an hour a detailed description of his knowledge and actions concerning the Iran policy and the contra connection. The document he read was stamped "top secret" and, contrary to normal practice, no copy was submitted to the committee in advance or made available as he spoke.

Committee members, who were reluctant to discuss details of Mr.

Pedal Plane Sets Distance Records In California

The Associated Press

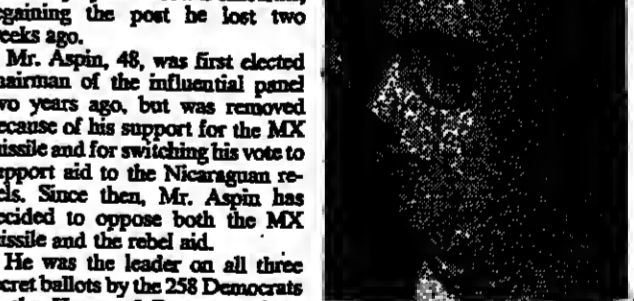
EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California — The experimental pedal plane Eagle, piloted by a triathlon athlete, set two unofficial distance records for human-powered flight Thursday as it lumbered slowly around a triangular course above this desert flight center.

The pilot, Glenn Tremml, 26, surpassed the 22-mile (35-kilometer) world record set in 1979 by the Gossamer Albatross, which was pedaled across the English Channel by Bryan Allen. Mr. Tremml's flight covered 37.2 miles during a two-hour, 13-minute flight.

He also broke a 10-mile closed-course mark set Wednesday by Lois McCallin, 30, in the same plane. She flew the 92-pound (42-kilogram) plane over a similar course.

Built of lightweight carbon fiber, polystyrene foam, plywood, plastic and synthetic cloth, the Eagle was designed to fly at about 15 mph only 10 feet (three meters) above the ground. The plane is 29 feet long, and its wings span 114 feet.

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2 Die During Quakes in Italy
The Associated Press
LIVORNO, Italy — Two people died of heart failure and thousands of others fled into the streets following two tremors Thursday that shook this Tuscan seaport, officials said. The National Geophysics Institute reported that the largest quake measured 3.8 on the Richter scale.

GULF: Iran Claims Gains at Basra

(Continued from Page 1)

false Lebanese passport identifying him as a Maronite Catholic named Elias Fouad Saab, believed by intelligence sources to be a member of the Shiite Mousavi clan. The clan's numerous relatives in the Basra valley form the nucleus of a number of Islamic fundamentalist groups.

Islamic Jihad has already claimed responsibility for a suicide car bomb assassination attempt on Kuwait's ruler, Sheikh Jafar al-Ahmed al-Sabah in May 1985. The attack was one of a number of terrorist incidents that have plagued the country in recent years.

Despite the threats, Kuwait has refused to release the 17 prisoners.

The Islamic Jihad threat was followed the next day by another from a group called the Revolutionary Justice Organization, which warned that it would strike if the meeting was held.

On Wednesday, another previously unknown group in Beirut, "The Rafidain Movement," Yaghdurs of Hezbollah in Iraq, also issued a warning not to proceed with the meeting.

Both terrorism and the Gulf War within earshot were on the minds of the foreign ministers of the Islamic countries as they met under tight security to approve the agenda for the summit meeting, which is to open on Monday.

Gadhafi Will Not Attend
The official Libyan IANA news agency said Thursday that Colonel Muammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader, would not attend the Islamic summit meeting in Kuwait because of the presence of Egypt, Reuters reported from London.

Egypt was suspended from the conference after it signed a peace treaty with Israel in 1979. It regained full membership in 1984 and President Hosni Mubarak plans to attend the meeting.

Guadonator Leader Asks To Resign by Legislature

Calabar Stepson Gets Soviet Visa

Ecuadoran Leader Asked To Resign by Legislature

QUITO, Ecuador — Congress on Thursday called on President León Febres Cordero to resign, accusing him of violating the constitution and provoking his 12-hour abstention last week by air force commands through intransigence.

The Congress, which is dominated by the leftist opposition, approved 38-29 a nonbinding resolution urging the president to quit in favor of Vice President Blasco Parra Padilla.

A spokesman for Mr. Febres Cordero said Thursday: "The resolution has neither constitutional, legal nor moral value." United Press International reported. He said there was "no way" the president would resign and that he considered the motion as "advice from the enemy."

The meeting of Congress closed without the introduction of an impeachment measure, which some deputies had threatened but which apparently did not have the required support of a two-thirds majority.

Ecuador's military high command has publicly backed the conservative president and warned against an impeachment trial. The resolution approved Thursday accused Mr. Febres Cordero of violating human rights, depriving people of the right to vote, aggression against Congress and refusing to enact its decisions.

It also accused him of provoking his abduction by air force paratroopers at the Taura base near the port city of Guayaquil last Friday. Two of his bodyguards were killed and five wounded in the attack during an awards ceremony.

In return for Mr. Febres Cordero's release, the mutineers forced the president to authorize the freeing of General Frank Vargas Pazos, who had been jailed after organizing two rebellions last March.

Congress had voted an amnesty for General Vargas last September, but Mr. Febres Cordero refused to enact it. Many congressmen felt it was this refusal that precipitated the current crisis.

Mr. Febres Cordero, before being released, signed a promise not to retaliate against those who abducted him and 40 of his aides.

However, on Thursday, an army C-130 transport plane flew the 74 air force commandos who seized Mr. Febres Cordero from Taura to Quito. A government spokesman said they were being transferred to units of the parachute regiment in Latacunga and Quevedo.

The presidency minister, Patricio Quevedo, denied that the air force parachute commando unit was to be disbanded, as Mr. Febres Cordero had told journalists on Wednesday.

Attorney General Guillermo Morán Moribio announced Wednesday that he had instructed military and civilian judges to open a criminal investigation into the abduction.

Mr. Morán said that he made the decision after consulting with Mr. Febres Cordero and did not feel bound by the president's word not to punish his kidnappers.

He said that the president made a "personal commitment" to the rebels "with a gun pointed at his chest."

"How can a prosecutor stand on the sidelines, indifferent to this crime that has outraged public opinion?" he asked reporters.

"It is up to the president to defend his own word of honor," Mr. Morán added. "I have an obligation to defend the law."

A senior Ecuadorian official told the Los Angeles Times that Mr. Febres Cordero had gone along with both of Wednesday's measures under strong pressure from the military high command. But two junior officers said that the actions raise the risk of a new rebellion in the air force's lower ranks.



President Febres Cordero and his wife waving to supporters at the presidential palace.

'Horror' Over Helms's Election Officials Fear He Will Create Obstacles in Senate Panel

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. foreign policy officials have reacted with dismay to the election of Jesse Helms, the combative conservative from North Carolina, as the ranking Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

"It is definitely not seen as a plus," a White House aide said Wednesday. "It does complicate matters." Another official said: "There are an awful lot of people walking around in shock and horror. Things are going to get bottled up in that committee."

Mr. Helms is stridently anti-Communist with an agenda that frequently deviates from the administration's. He has been a persistent critic of the State Department and officials expect him, even in the minority of a committee

dominated by Democrats, to create obstacles to legislation he opposes.

"Helms is nothing if not a master parliamentarian," one official said. "He knows the Senate rules down to a T."

The senator has demonstrated his skill by attaching something he wants to something the administration wants, or, conversely, by attaching something he opposes to something the Congress opposes.

He will do this, his office said Wednesday, to scuttle Senate approval of two unratified 1970s treaties that limit underground nuclear explosions.

But Mr. Helms opposes both the administration and the Democrats who are seeking approval of the treaty.

Outside of arms control, Mr. Helms' two other passions are South Africa — he opposed economic sanctions, as did Mr. Reagan — and Latin America, where he preaches more resolute action against Communists he sees as trying to take over.

He rails against the "foreign policy elite" and the "coalition of the media, the Marxists and the State Department," which, he has said, have tried to destabilize Chile, now ruled by the rightist dictatorship of President Augusto Pinochet.

"Helms has some key foreign policy interests that he is going to be relentless about," a State Department official said. "But I do think, as far as the rest of the globe is concerned, he will be called to support the administration. He is going to start to feel the responsibility of being responsible to 44 other Republicans — the burden of responsibility."

Some in the White House and State Department fear that diplomatic appointments may be delayed if Mr. Helms wants to block people he opposes or to gain leverage on other matters. Last year, he held up 18 ambassadorial nominations until he won a place for a Virginia conservative, Heley Marie Taylor, on the delegation to the United Nations.

He did not need to be ranking Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee to accomplish this, and with his party in the minority, officials say, he will not have decisive power.



Jesse Helms

His fellow Republicans, deferring to the strict seniority system, elected him over Richard G. Lugar of Indiana, who served last term as committee chairman. Senator Lugar, while generally supportive of the administration, had begun to chart his own course on some issues.

One of his aides said Wednesday that the White House had offered to find jobs for committee staff members who had been appointed by Mr. Lugar and who now, presumably, would be replaced by Mr. Helms' people.

An aide to Mr. Helms, Christopher Manion, said he had nine positions to fill. Mr. Manion also predicted more civility than liberals expect.

"What they are reacting to is the liberal foreign policy establishment that has lovingly cherished over the years," Mr. Manion said. "I think Senator Helms's critics will not be satisfied."

Jobless Pay Ruled Out in Pregnancies

By Al Kamen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has ruled unanimously that federal law does not require states to pay unemployment compensation to women who take pregnancy leave and then lose their jobs.

The court, ruling Wednesday in a case affecting four states and the District of Columbia, said that the 1976 Federal Unemployment Tax Act requires only that all workers who leave their jobs be treated equally and that pregnancy not be treated differently from other disabilities.

The ruling involved Linda Wimberly, a cashier at a J.C. Penney Co. store in Kansas City, Missouri, who took a leave of absence in August 1980 to have a baby. She asked to return a few months later but was told there were no jobs.

State officials turned down her request for unemployment compensation because, under Missouri law, workers are entitled to unemployment compensation only if the job loss is the result of a work-related illness or disability or an employer's decision to lay off workers.

Pregnancy is treated as an illness or other condition that is not job-related, state officials said, and no benefits may be paid.

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, writing for the court in Wimberly vs. Labor and Industrial Relations Commission of Missouri, upheld the state's judgment, ruling that federal law does not require states to pay special benefits to pregnant workers.

"Under Missouri law," Justice O'Connor wrote, "all persons who leave work for reasons not causally connected to the work or the employers are disqualified from receiving benefits."

"To apply this law," she stated, "all that is relevant is that she stopped work for a reason" that was not work-related.

The legal reasoning in the ruling, although seen as a defeat for pregnant workers, is not in conflict with a Supreme Court ruling last week in a pregnancy-disability case that was hailed as a victory for pregnant workers.

In that California case, the court said that a federal anti-discrimination law did not prevent states from requiring special job reinstatement protections for pregnant workers. Both rulings see the federal laws as minimum standards that the states are free to exceed.

In Wednesday's decision, the court said that Missouri may deny unemployment compensation to all workers whose departures were not job-related, provided they do not take pregnancy leaves differently from other non-job-related leaves.

Meese May Seek Miranda Ruling Reversal

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d has expressed support for a staff proposal seeking to overturn the key Supreme Court decision requiring the police to inform criminal suspects of their legal rights, according to Justice Department officials.

Mr. Meese, prompted by an internal department report prepared in February 1986, probably will seek a Supreme Court review of the decision, in Miranda vs. Arizona, should an appropriate case be brought before the court, the officials said Wednesday.

"The interesting question is not whether Miranda should go," the report said, "but how we should facilitate its demise, and what we should replace it with. We regard a challenge to Miranda as essential."

Mr. Meese and other law enforcement officials have said that the court's ruling has hindered criminal investigations, preventing the police from obtaining confessions and other important information from suspects.

But civil liberties groups say that Miranda, with its strict guidelines on the treatment of people suspected of crimes, was a major advance for individual rights and a blow to coercive police tactics. And some said Wednesday that the Supreme Court, despite its current more conservative nature, would be unlikely to reverse the 1966 ruling.



Edwin Meese 3d

Under the Miranda decision, criminal suspects are told before questioning that they may remain silent and are entitled to a lawyer. Suspects also are informed that what they say may later be used against them in court.

The New York Times obtained a copy of the internal report, which has not been made public. A senior Justice Department official who spoke on the condition that he not be identified said he expected that Mr. Meese probably would follow the report's recommendations and seek to overturn the decision, which the attorney general has referred to as "Infamous." The decision was made 21 years ago.

The report said: "Overturning Miranda would, accordingly, be among the most important achievements of this administration — indeed, of any administration — in restoring the power of self-government to the people of the United States in the suppression of crime."

Judy Goldberg, a legislative representative for the American Civil Liberties Union, said she was not surprised by the report "because, in a number of published statements, Mr. Meese has revealed a profound misunderstanding of what the Miranda right is all about."

"What is disconcerting," she said, "is the idea, which Mr. Meese and those who work for him share, that there's something improper about making people aware of their constitutional rights."

The report, prepared by Assistant Attorney General Stephen J. Markman, argued that the legal underpinnings for the decision were flawed and the Supreme Court now seemed receptive to a review.

"It is difficult to see how we could fail in making our case," the report said. "We have at our disposal a uniquely favorable set of circumstances — several decisions by the Supreme Court holding, in effect, that Miranda is unsound in principle."

In the 1966 case, the court overturned the conviction of Ernesto A. Miranda, who was found guilty of kidnapping and rape in Arizona.

Soviet to Stop Jamming Of Most Western Radio

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union is halting jamming of Russian-language broadcasts of most Western radio stations but will continue to jam the U.S.-financed Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, Soviet sources said Thursday.

The sources said the decision was being announced at information meetings for Communist Party members and officials, although it has not yet been made public.

A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, confirmed Thursday that Russian-language transmissions of the British Broadcasting Corp. were no longer being jammed.

He declined to say which other stations had been affected by the decision. "The withdrawal of jamming of the BBC is a demonstration of the extension of glasnost," he said at a news conference.

Glasnost, or openness in discussing problems and in decision-making, has been adopted as a policy by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

The BBC said Wednesday night that jamming on its Russian-language service wavelengths had stopped. U.S. officials in Moscow said

that as of Thursday morning, Russian-language broadcasts on the Voice of America were still being jammed. But the officials said they had heard reports that jamming was soon to be lifted.

It could also not be immediately determined whether Russian-language broadcasts by The Voice of Germany and The Voice of Israel had been affected by the decision.

Jamming of foreign Russian-language broadcasts by the Soviet authorities had been common until the signing in 1975 of the Helsinki Final Act, the high-water mark of détente, when it was lifted. It was resumed in 1980 during the rise of the Solidarity trade union in Poland.

Mr. Gerasimov said that the Munich-based Radio Free Europe, which broadcasts to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Baltic States, and Radio Liberty, which broadcasts in Russian and other languages of the Soviet Union, "deserve to be jammed."

He said radios "of the incendiary type and which employ traitors to their native land cannot defend themselves with the Helsinki Act."

Both Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty employ émigrés and exiles from the Soviet Union and the Communist bloc.



Alexei Semyonov

Benjamin Levich, a Russian Chemist Who Won Fight for Visa, Dies in U.S.

By Thomas W. Ennis
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dr. Benjamin G. Levich, 69, a physical chemist who won a six-year effort to emigrate from the Soviet Union, died Monday of cardiac arrest in Englewood, New Jersey.

Dr. Levich was the founder of physicochemical hydrodynamics, a field of science that brings together several disciplines. He was regarded as the most prominent Jewish scientist to be permitted to leave the Soviet Union when he and his wife, Tamya, received exit visas in 1978, six years after applying.

In 1974, the couple's sons, Evgeni and Alexander, were told they could leave. They did so in 1975.

Dr. Levich was a professor at Moscow University when he applied in March 1972 to leave for Israel. He was told he could not go because he had been privy to nuclear secrets. Dr. Levich was dismissed from his teaching post and as head of the Hydrodynamics Institute.

He finally was allowed to leave after an outcry from the international scientific community. In July 1977, more than 100 Western scientists met in Oxford, England, to draw attention to his plight.

Dr. Levich was the only member

of the Soviet Academy of Sciences ever permitted to emigrate, but in 1979 he was dismissed from the academy because he gave up his citizenship to emigrate.

He and his wife went first to Israel. In March 1979, he accepted an invitation to become Albert Einstein Professor of Science at City College of the City University of New York.

Robert Winter, 100, Taught English in China

BEIJING (AP) — Robert Winter, 100, an American expatriate who taught Shakespeare and the English language to Chinese students for more than 60 years, died last week.

Mr. Winter, a Beijing University professor, was to be buried Wednesday at the Babashan Revolutionary Cemetery.

He grew up in rural Indiana and attended Wabash College, where he studied under Ezra Pound. He later studied at the Sorbonne in Paris and in Italy. He taught romance languages at Wabash, Northwestern and the University of Chicago, and in 1923 moved to China to teach at Southeastern University in Nanjing.

Mr. Winter was one of the few Western scholars to remain in Chi-

na after 1937 when war started with Japan. He said that he risked his life to prevent the Japanese from plundering the libraries and laboratories.

Charles E. Goodell, Ex-Congressman, Senator

NEW YORK (NYT) — Charles E. Goodell, 61, who shifted from establishment Republican to critic of the Vietnam War and the Nixon administration as he moved from the House of Representatives to the Senate, died Wednesday. He had been a Washington lawyer and lobbyist for the past 16 years.

Mr. Goodell was appointed to the Senate in 1968 by Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York to succeed Robert F. Kennedy after his assassination. He served only two years but emerged as a leading critic of the Nixon White House.

Israeli Hospital Strike Ends

TEL AVIV — Approximately 10,000 Israeli hospital employees ended on Thursday a four-day strike that had crippled 33 state hospitals after a court had said it would impose heavy fines.

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Herald Tribune

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Bonn's Hostage Crisis

The disastrous consequences of the Reagan administration's attempt to appease the Iranians are now being brought home in a drama being played out in the West German capital.

On the eve of what most Germans expect to be a resounding election victory for Helmut Kohl, the chancellor faces the most agonizing decision of his four years in office — how to deal with terrorist blackmail without either jeopardizing the lives of German citizens or doing lasting damage to U.S.-German relations and destroying what remains of Western solidarity in the face of terrorism.

The drama started Jan. 13, when police in Frankfurt, acting on U.S. evidence, arrested Mohammed Ali Hamadei, a Lebanese wanted for murder in connection with the 1985 hijacking of a U.S. airliner. In retaliation, terrorists in Beirut abducted two West German businessmen — apparently the first Germans to be taken hostage in all the years of Middle East terror. The Bonn government has been told that if it accedes to an American request for Mr. Hamadei's extradition, the two will be killed.

Under the impact of the threat, the German authorities hedged their stand and are now giving clear indications that Mr. Hamadei will not be extradited as long as the hostages are held. Bonn officials are taking soundings in Tehran and Damascus to see if there is a chance of securing the hostages' release.

West Germany's policy on terrorism has been a matter of consensus between the major parties since 1977, when Helmut Schmidt, as chancellor, refused to negotiate for the release of Hanns Martin Schleyer, a leading industrialist, by German terrorists. Mr. Schleyer was killed. It is assumed that the Kohl government will consent to an exchange of prisoners only under the most extreme pressure.

Extradition is another matter. The administration's Iranian adventure has made it much more difficult, even impossible, for Mr. Kohl to extradite Mr. Hamadei. As a Bonn official said, "The Americans have not been very tough themselves — look at Iran." There has been no hectoring from Washington.

Nor is the impact of the Iran-contra scandal confined to Bonn. In Paris, a date will be set by Wednesday for a second trial of the convicted terrorist Georges Ibrahim Abdallah on charges of complicity in the murders of American and Israeli diplomats. This is earlier than expected. The French apparently are speeding things up after Mr. Abdallah's friends, who are held responsible for September's bloody bombings in Paris, had warned that they might strike again. The U.S. Embassy, in an attempt to obtain Mr. Abdallah's extradition, became a co-prisoner in the case and last summer publicly accused the French of softness. The new proceedings are likely to reflect the weakening of the American hand in coping with international terrorism.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

A Stonewall in Motion

Debate over the Iran-contra affair has turned down a blind alley: Should President Reagan apologize or not? Almost daily, some responsible legislator or other calls for him to acknowledge his errors, as if a little contrition would cleanse the deeds and put the matter to rest. It won't. Only facts and hard truths will, and these are still not readily forthcoming from the White House. By incompetence or design, the administration seems to have perfected a new kind of resistance, stonewalling in motion.

Such a harsh judgment appears almost inescapable just from the news of the last few days. An extraordinary Senate Intelligence staff document obtained by The New York Times provides powerful grounds to fault the administration for evading, ignoring, arrogating and evading. Another report reveals that the president has been sidestepping the board that he himself established to examine the activities of the National Security Council staff. The stonewalling may be more deft than during Watergate, but it is still no way for President Reagan to surmount the issue.

Nor will apologies do, without something further. More or less, Mr. Reagan admits mistakes in the "implementation" of a policy of seeking reconciliation with Iranian mullahs. The public would be better reassured if he were to acknowledge the silence of the policy itself. And people would feel better still if he acted as though he wanted to get to the bottom of things.

Apology has become a political ritual since John Kennedy used it to get beyond

'Platoon' Meets Rambo

A father inclined to worry about his son finds reason to be grateful for the ultra-realistic Vietnam war movie "Platoon."

"My 13-year-old is a bit small for his age and has always felt he needed to defend himself against the world. So he was enthralled by the Rambo movies. He loved watching Sylvester Stallone defeat police forces and enemy armies all by himself."

"He also responded to Clint Eastwood in 'Heartbreak Ridge.' Eastwood plays a marine who takes a bunch of undisciplined kids and leads them to glory in Grenada. That was remarkably close to reality. As with Stallone, Eastwood's fire always brings down the target, while he dodges enemy fire. The Cubans he kills die so anticlimactically that he is glad to steal cigars from their bodies. The movie presents the Grenada victory as reinstating the honor of the marines after Vietnam. If I were a marine, I would find that offensive. But it only reinforced my son's plan to join up."

Other Comment

The Struggle Against Racism

Americans have witnessed significant improvements in race relations since Martin Luther King's call for justice in a speech in Washington in 1963. Much of the dream has been realized, but an ugly hatred persists. In New York, blacks are attacked by whites. In the Boston area and elsewhere, Vietnamese refugees are the victims of assaults. In the Midwest and the West, neo-Nazis and other bigots spew their anti-Semitic and anti-black vituperations.

If freedom is to be a reality for all Americans, the dream must be lived every day. Americans must not condone, by silence, the increasing acts of racial violence; they must unite against bigotry and hate-mongers.

The major battles in the struggle for civil rights have been won. Now, it is time to give meaning to the laws.

—The Boston Globe.

Perhaps it was too much to expect racism to be wiped out in a generation. Perhaps it was unrealistic to think that a better-organized country, integrated schools and favorable portrayal of blacks in the media could change everyone's mind. That it has not worked completely does not mean it should be abandoned. Martin Luther King Jr. wouldn't have tolerated complacency or resignation. If his birthday serves as an annual reminder that this society is not yet color-blind, his work will be continued.

—The Huntsville (Alabama) Times.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92000 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel: (1) 46.37.91.00. Telex: Advertrans, 612895; Circulation, 612718; Production, 630698.
Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 3 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel: 253-8888
Managing Director: John H. McManus, 30 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel: 5-361061. Telex: 6170
Managing Director: U.K.: Robin Mackenzie, 61 Long Acre, London WC2E. Tel: 836-4800. Telex: 262029
Gen. Mgr.: W. Gurney W. Lamm, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Tel: (212) 753-3800. Telex: 427175
S.A. on capital of 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61357
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OPINION



Americans Should Rally Round the Reagan Doctrine

By Lewis E. Lehrman

NEW YORK — U.S. foreign policy has always been mindful of a special national purpose — that all mankind should be free — while nevertheless adapting to the circumstances and possibilities of American power at each stage of history. In this, the Reagan Doctrine of support for anti-communist insurgents in Nicaragua, Angola, Afghanistan and elsewhere is a modest and natural development of historic U.S. foreign policy — a discreet combination of principle and interest.

Thus, it may be said that to abandon the Reagan Doctrine over the Iran-Nicaragua affair would not only sacrifice long-run national interest; it would be tantamount to abandoning America's national purpose.

A decision for or against the Reagan Doctrine should certainly give the attention of leaders of both parties during the presidential election of 1988. Not only may the Republican Party rise or fall on the outcome, but even more so the Democratic leadership — particularly now, as the "Scoop Jackson wing" of the Democratic Party appears to be retreating from the outward-looking center of American politics. The irony is that many of these Democrats were once strong supporters of President Reagan's initiatives, derived as they were from the Truman Doctrine of containing communism in order to expand the frontier of freedom. Yet now these same key centrists, and even some leading Republicans, seem to be veering toward isolationism.

It is especially ironic that Democrats should now be advocating a benign neglect of communism in the developing world and in Central America in particular. Surely, they have not forgotten their party's historic anti-communist foreign policy — President Roosevelt's reciprocal trade agreements in Latin America, President Truman's action in Greece and President Kennedy's effort to remove Fidel Castro. The Democrats of the postwar era joined with Republicans, Senator Arthur Vandenberg in Congress and Dwight Eisenhower in the White House, in a truly bipartisan exercise of leadership.

These American statesmen of both parties knew that the United States cannot afford to trifle with national security, especially in its own backyard. Nor, therefore, could it ignore foreign penetration of the Western hemisphere — a policy recognized by every responsible president since James Monroe. Why then, it must be asked, are Americans now consider-

Trade War: A Sobering Precedent

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — What caused the Great Depression of the 1930s? Was it the Wall Street crash of October 1929? No, it was not. Contrary to popular belief, the slump was provoked not by the panicky selling of shares on the days following "Black Tuesday," but by events that occurred the following year.

It was the passing by the U.S. Congress of the Smoot-Hawley Act that ushered in the hungry '30s. And that notorious piece of American protectionism had begun to backfire even before 1930 was out. How America managed to shoot itself in the foot by erecting tariff barriers is a classic example of the perils of protectionism, and the details of the debacle are wholly relevant to the problems facing trans-Atlantic trade today.

American banks had helped finance much of the new economic activity in Europe that followed World War I. When the new, sky-high Smoot-Hawley tariffs were imposed, the early victims included many of those U.S. banks. What happened was that European companies lost their U.S. export markets, and as their sales and then their profits tumbled, they found themselves unable to service their American debts.

In the resulting tide of bankruptcies and defaults, about 5,000 banks in the United States, many of which had survived the tremors of the stock market crash, failed. During 1931, U.S. unemployment went from 4 million to 10 million people, and by 1933, the 16 million Americans who were out of work represented more than a quarter of the labor force.

For reasons we are all becoming uncomfortably aware of, the United States and the European Community countries now appear hell-bent on going down the same road all over again. Unless a compromise intervenes shortly, the end of this month will see the beginnings of a tit-for-tat trade war in which the weapons will once again be high tariffs and beggar-my-neighbor export subsidies.

The lesson of the 1930s is that the European and U.S. economies are extremely interdependent, so that shots fired either way across the Atlantic will tend to ricochet straight back. The difference between then and now is that both sides have far greater investments in each other's economies. America's industrial giants are also Europe's leading employers, and in recent years bargaining-hunting European investors have snapped up control of literally thousands of U.S. companies.

Trade wars such as the one now brewing are said to be aimed at protecting jobs. Yet the American investors are responsible for a significant number of jobs in the United States. It would be shortsighted to inflict injury on parent companies in Europe or elsewhere, for the first to suffer could be their American employees. Moreover, as of about five years ago, America has been receiving more employment from foreign investors than U.S. companies have been creating around the world.

In the present dispute, neither party has much right on its side. The effort over the sort of compensation owed to the United States as a result of the enlargement of the EC a year ago to 12 countries. The Europeans are in the wrong because they never troubled to consult Washington over the likely disruption that bringing Spain and Portugal behind the Common Market's external tariff wall would cause to U.S. exports.

The European Commission, in truth, knew very well that American farm export subsidies would to the tune of \$500 million or so a year, but it preferred to present Washington with a fait accompli.

The Reagan administration is also in the wrong. It knew that EC enlargement spelled trouble, yet rather than head off confrontation by lodging an informal warning, it waited. Washington's motive was that it had been diligently collecting ammunition against the EC's highly subsidized farm-export trade to use in the coming round of multilateral negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Another point on which America can be reproached is that, so far, U.S. traders have not suffered any loss. Chicago was a good deal sharper than Washington, and in the fall of 1985 took care to dilute the value of the Spain of wheat and wheatmeal in advance of the Iberian countries' EC accession on Jan. 1, 1986. It is only for 1987 and afterward that U.S. farmers will be losing business.

The upshot is that unless a truce can be arranged in the next week, the Europeans and Americans will start waging a trade war no one can win but both sides will lose.

International Herald Tribune.

But Vigilance Can Become Self-Defeating

By Martin Gottlieb

NEW YORK — Someday the history of the Cold War may be related as a fable: There was a big, bad villain country. And there was a big, good hero country. And the hero country perceived the villain country's villainy and took precautions. But it covered the precautions and over-prepared for war in the process doing itself more harm than good, until finally... Well, the ending hasn't been written yet.

Over North's fervent anti-communism has backfired. He and his cohorts have undermined an anti-communist presidency; they have delivered an embarrassing message to the world about the differences between the American democracy's official policies and its actual policies. And they have jeopardized congressional support for the Contras.

In so besleeking, Colonel North follows in a long line of American anti-communists. Before the Iran contra-troops there were three classic, huge cases of U.S. anti-communism doing the nation unnecessary harm.

First was the McCarthy era, when Americans became so frightened of what the communists might do that they decided to try to do it first. Senator Joe McCarthy spoke many big lies about alleged communists in the State Department and the army and elsewhere, he threw American politics into turmoil, undermined the

Children Shouldn't Pay The Cost of Adults' Wars

By Thomas Hammarberg

STOCKHOLM — Ours is certainly not a time of peace. Bombers drop booby-trapped pens, harmonicas and radios, which have caused severe injuries to many children. Their purpose seems to be to terrorize.

This, too, is prohibited by the Geneva conventions.

There are two striking features in the picture of children in today's wars. One is that minors are recruited as soldiers, some of them younger than 15. (The Contras in Nicaragua use young teenagers as cannon fodder.) The other is that exposed civilian populations are chosen as targets in retaliation for military actions by armed forces from the same area. (Israeli bombings in southern Lebanon and South African bombings in Angola illustrate the point.) The reported use of "toy" mines in Afghanistan seems to indicate a brazen intention to mutilate children.

Humanitarian laws have not stemmed this development. Monitoring of violations has not been sufficiently effective. Political reactions have been half-hearted.

The International Red Cross is trying to remedy this and deserves all possible support. It passed some positive resolutions at its conference in Geneva in October.

Aiming for Limbs in Central America

RECENTLY I returned from El Salvador, where I helped set up a program for amputees. Communist land mines have blown one or more limbs off 950 soldiers and 650 civilians. Of the civilians, a quarter to a third are children. This catastrophe results from a guerrilla program of deliberately mining farm areas and places frequented by civilians.

About 25 civilians and 50 soldiers a month survive mine explosions with the loss of one or more limbs. They sometimes wait years for an artificial limb. The indiscriminate use of mines adds a terrible drain to the resources of a poor country. The remark of a rebel leader, reported by The New York Times, that mines, by crippling rather than killing, "leave a soldier in a condition so he can live and take up another line of work," is hideously ridiculous.

—Frederick Downs Jr., a health-care professional and author of two books about his experiences in Vietnam, in The Washington Post.



IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

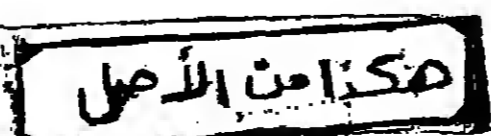
1912: The 'Kaiser Seat'

BERLIN — The "Kaiser Division" of Berlin, which since the electoral districts of the capital remained uncaptured by the Socialists, was saved from them at the second ballot [on Jan. 22]. That the Kaiser's residence is within the division gave great sentimental importance to the result. Herr Kaempf, for a long time the Radical holder of the seat, was returned by a majority of seven. The result is a surprise, as it was regarded as certain that the Socialists, Herr Duesel, would triumph. The Socialists gained ample revenge for the loss of the "Kaiser seat" by enormous gains elsewhere. Their total strength in the new Reichstag has already reached 100. Their most notable triumph is the capture of Cologne from the Catholic Centre. The division gives the "Reds" a majority for the first time in the history of the Empire.

1937: Ban the Cypids?

LONDON — Abuse of the extraordinary marriage of Scotland, particularly through romantic marriages over the suitor at Gretna Green, are exposed in a report by the government committee, which recommends that only clergymen, sheriffs and registrars be allowed to officiate at weddings, and that blacksmiths and other such assistants to Cypid should be outlawed. The committee began its investigation because of widespread dissatisfaction with the Scottish law by which men and women are considered married if by declaration or conduct they cause others to believe they are man and wife. No religious ceremony or minister or public official need attend. The blacksmith's mallet-jambos at Gretna Green is regarded as merely a bit of stage dressing to attract moonstruck couples.

The writer was secretary-general of Amnesty International from 1980 to 1986 and is now secretary-general of Redda Barren, the Swedish branch of Save the Children. He contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.



OPINION

There Is No 'Right Way' To Rent a Human Womb

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—Legal reasoning has an admirable passion. It reduces controversies to manageable components. But it can sharpen society's mind by narrowing it, and may be doing so in the New Jersey court contest for possession of "Baby M."

If the fetal container starts acting like a person, she is made to seem capricious.

"the natural," meaning the right conduct for creatures of our nature.

This argument about the mother's right to retain the child is logically reversible from but is conditioned by the Supreme Court's 1973 decision that declared abortion to be a woman's "private right."

The 1973 decision gave rise to the legal fiction that a fetus is a "potential life." The biological absurdity of that is today underscored by the development of fetal medicine.

And now there is emerging a problematic concept of "fetal rights." Civil authorities have intervened to protect fetuses from acts and omissions by pregnant women; they have ordered unwilling women to undergo cesarean sections; a woman is being prosecuted for the death of her fetus as a result of her disregard of doctors' orders.



St. Ron and the Budget Dragon

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Bias in the Computers

Roger Collis's article "Games Airlines Can Play With Reservations Systems" (Travel, Jan. 16), while interesting and informative, was riddled on one point.

It is not enough to suggest that the customer sit down with his travel agent and ask for an explanation of the methodology behind computerized reservations systems. Many bookings are now made by phone or directly with airlines and, as Mr. Collis observed, they will increasingly be made via home computers, linked to industry data bases.

What is more important from the passenger's viewpoint is that all reservation systems, including those being developed for home computers, clearly indicate the basic criteria used for display—that is, the main factors that determine the schedule offered to the passenger. Is a particular computer system hosted by several airlines or by one? In the latter case, are that airline's flights given special status? In what order are flights listed—by shortest time from origin to destination, or with priority given to direct connections using one airline or one flight number?

A number of simple actions would help. All reservation systems should have a "key" that clearly explains the main criteria for flight selection. Travel agents and airlines should agree, through their umbrella associations, to pass information contained in the key to customers who request it. Passengers should be educated to problems of bias and the need to request the key criteria.

Perhaps the U.S. government and the European Civil Aviation Conference, which have been seeking a regulatory

solution to the problem, could give some thought to these suggestions.

GEOFFREY LIPMAN, Executive Director, International Foundation of Airline Passengers Associations, Geneva.

Democracy by Force

On Jan. 10 you published a Washington Post editorial, "Ideas for a Latin Opening," which said that the United States was "working through the contras to restore democracy in Nicaragua." Even President Reagan has said that the United States would continue to wage war against Nicaragua to "restore democratic rule."

Whatever it is, the United States has restored it many times before by unleashing the CIA to help overthrow constitutionally elected governments in countries throughout the world.

Consider the case of Brazil, where an elected government was overthrown by a U.S.-backed coup in 1964. Lincoln Gordon, the U.S. ambassador to Brazil at the time and later assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, called this "the single most decisive victory of freedom in the mid-20th century." The coup instituted a murderous military dictatorship that Mr. Gordon praised as "totally democratic" and "the best government Brazil ever had."

If by some miracle (or direct U.S. lovetion) the contras succeeded in coming to power in Managua, one would hear similar drivel from Washington.

Perhaps when used by The Post or the U.S. State Department, the word "democracy" means brutal dictatorships that open their countries to Western investment and exploitation, just as "stability" means stability for capital, and "freedom" means freedom to loot and plunder. Orwell would cringe.

WILLIAM E. FASON, Marburg, West Germany.

War and Morality

It is Peregrine Worshorne's morality—not to speak of his logic—that stands on its head, in "Thermonuclear Morality" (Other Comment, Jan. 6). The way to avoid thermonuclear war is to be true to common morality. If we disregard our common moral code, we will increase the probability, in the end, of not being able to avoid a thermonuclear war.

PIETRO MANES, Milan.

Have to Mullah It Over

Mistakes were indeed made. Having assembled Doobersbury's clues to the Iranagun puzzle, we appear not to have Khomeini closer to the truth.

SARAH MCCLURE, London.

For Further Guidance

I would like to see the horoscope in your newspaper. You print comics and crossword; you and your readers would profit if you included a horoscope.

DEBBI LEITH, Gaborone, Botswana.

An American Euphemism Meets an Untimely Demise

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—In a fashion as casual as it was reckless, the House of Representatives has taken an action that threatens to destroy the American way of life. The House has amended its rules to permit its members to refer to the Senate of the United States as the Senate, instead of "the other body," as has been the custom for the past two centuries.

In taking this radical step, the House

the United States Senate, that it had scuttled the housing bill.

I asked Mr. Frank if he did not see the danger implicit in the destruction of the "other body" euphemism. "Oh, you mean that we would have to start calling a tax hike a tax hike, or that Reagan would have to call a hostage deal a hostage deal?" he replied. "Don't worry," he said. "Logic is not binding on a legislative body."

That's easy for him to say. But when a 200-year-old euphemism is swept aside as casually as a cobweb, no euphemism is safe. And without euphemism, neither America nor its government can survive.

What happens to preparedness if Americans go back to calling the Department of Defense the War Department? Will the Peacekeeper missile be rechristened the Superkiller?

What happens to free enterprise (a nice euphemism itself) when "restructuring the corporation" is redefined accurately as "selling off assets"? What happens to unions when "job security" is replaced by "featherbedding"?

What happens to diplomacy when "frank discussions" become the shouting matches they are? What happens to journalism when "reliable sources" are reduced to "gossipers' chatter"?

What happens to social policy when "entitlements" are called handouts, or to environmental legislation when the Solid Waste Disposal Act has to be retitled... well, whatever.

No, the House will rue the day: It is only a matter of time until its "district work periods" are called vacations, "overseas trips" become junkets and "bonorariums" for speeches to lobbyists are labeled as payoffs.

Every euphemism to the United States is now on the endangered-species list. To preserve a record of these cherished names and phrases, I have volunteered to serve as acting president of a nonprofit group called Safeguard America's Vital Euphemisms, or SAVE. You may submit the euphemisms you cherish to me, care of this newspaper. Only one entry per postcard, please.

Payoffs are not permitted, and decisions of the judges are final. Cash contributions will be forwarded to the good-guys group, or as we used to call them to the days before euphemism was banned, the "freedom fighters," or contras.

The list of America's most vital euphemisms will be published later.

The Washington Post.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

General News

200 Are Reported Massacred in Lebanon

TRIPOLI, Lebanon — The faithless did not dare come out as pro-Syrian militiamen called their names, but covered in corners with their arms clasped around their wives and children. Some ran out trustfully. Others went to hide in vegetable stalls, while the more adventurous tried to flee.

They were all shot, mostly in the head, according to witnesses, hospital sources and rescue workers.

"Many were in their pajamas and nightclothes and nothing indicated they were fighters," according to one witness, who said he had watched as relief workers cleared away the bodies.

"I brought down 15 bodies from inside the houses," one rescuer said. "Three were women. Women and children were not a direct target but appeared to have been in the way. They all had gunshot wounds in the head."

More than 200 Sunni Moslem fundamentalists, relatives and neighbors are reported to have died in the Syria-backed sweep into the maze-like slum of Tabbaneh in the northern port city of Tripoli at the end of December.

When it was over, in the view of many observers, a fundamentalist resurgence, one suspected of being linked to the Palestine Liberation Organization — had been averted. Syria, in removing the challenge, had taken a major step toward restoring its recently faltering supremacy in Lebanon.

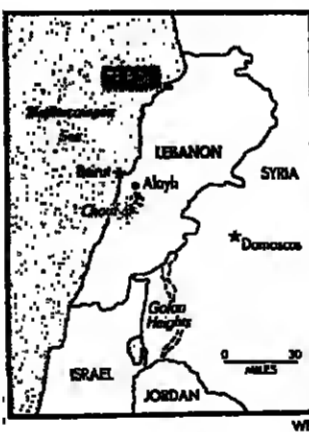
An estimated 300 fighters, mainly from the Arab Democratic Party, the Lebanese Communist Party, the pro-Syrian Ba'ath Party and the National Syrian Social Party took part in the dragnet, residents said.

A feeling of terror has gripped Tripoli residents. "What happened was unnatural, and we have to save our heads," a Tripoli businessman said in a hushed conversation in his candle-lit office.

The events began with Syrian suspicions of increased activity by Islamic militants with links to the PLO leader, Yasser Arafat. Clan-destine preparations for a plot to seize control of a strategic block inside the city in a surprise offensive on New Year's Eve touched off a wave of arrests last month, sources in the Islamic Unification Movement said.

Secular-oriented and leftist Lebanese factions as well as the majority of Tripoli's inhabitants had watched with trepidation the gradual return of the Islamic Unification Movement, which is also known as Tawheed. The group's unchecked influence from 1983 to September 1985 brought a foretaste of Islamic rule imposed by the force of arms and religious fervor.

Sunni Moslem fundamentalists, relatives and neighbors are believed to have died in the Syrian-backed sweep into the maze-like slum of Tabbaneh in the northern city of Tripoli.



Shops selling alcohol were dynamited as were women's beauty shops run by male hairdressers. Christian parochial schools were asked to offer Koranic teachings and women were warned against appearing in public without headscarves or long sleeves. In 1984, the fundamentalists cracked down on Lebanese Communists in Tripoli, killing at least 50 and driving them out of the city along with other leftist parties.

Although the largest Moslem fundamentalist movements in the Middle East are Shiite, there also are prominent Sunni fundamentalist groups in Lebanon, in Egypt, Asia and elsewhere in the Islamic world.

Lebanon's Sunni Moslems traditionally have been sympathetic to the plight of the Palestinians. Most Palestinians, except for a Christian minority, are Sunnis. After the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 and the crushing blow dealt to the PLO, many young Lebanese Sunnis who had allied themselves with Mr. Arafat's el-Fatah organization turned to the Tawheed for religion and what they saw as a purer form of struggle.

On Dec. 18, Sami Turk, a Sunni Moslem fundamentalist commander in charge of recruiting and organizing armed underground cells in Tabbaneh, was taken in by Syrian soldiers, according to officials of the National Syrian Social Party.irate bands loyal to activist "princes" of Tawheed took to the streets with guns. They shot and killed 15 Syrian soldiers at checkpoints around the city against the will of Sheikh Saad Shaaban, head of the Tawheed movement.

The sheikh, a cleric with close ties to Tehran, had denounced the fundamentalist plot to take over Tripoli and described it as "absolutely that can only bring war and devastation." But his counsel did not prevail.

Within hours, shortly after midnight, militiamen from leftist Lebanese parties and Alawite Moslem groups allied with Syria poured into the dusty, crowded streets of Tabbaneh, while Syrian soldiers ringed the area. House raids in search of weapons set off a 36-hour battle with rockets and artillery barges that raged until noon on Dec. 20.

The day after, bodies littered the vegetable market between overturned pushcarts, a witness said. There was no major breakdown of civilian and military casualties. Two buildings were brought down

on top of their occupants by shelling, residents and witnesses said.

The Syrian version of the Tawheed plot was that a number of buildings had been rented as bases and launching points for the armed fundamentalist conspirators.

Syria's military intelligence chief in Lebanon, Colonel Ghazi Kanaan, told An-Nida, the newspaper of the Lebanese Communist Party, that fundamentalists had been slipping into Tripoli by boat from the Christian port of Jounieh and from mountain areas in the east.

"Our role was to hunt down the gunmen," he said, referring to Tawheed plotters. "We arrested most of them and those who resisted were killed in the clashes. We struck them in the cradle."

"What happened was not a battle but a cleaning operation," said a Tripoli lawyer.

A survivor and her daughter said the Syrians had come with lists of names. Leftist sources in Tripoli said they had coordinated intelligence information with the Syrians to convince them that they should do something about the infiltration of fundamentalists.

"When my son was called by name, he decided to go out," the woman said. "As soon as he walked out the door they shot him." Her husband followed and was also killed. Unlike the son, he was not a member of the Tawheed, she said.

Analysts Reject Iraqi Charge Against U.S. Satellite Data

By Patrick E. Tyler

BAGHDAD — Western officials who have analyzed intelligence data from last year's Iranian victory on the Faw peninsula say there is no evidence to support Iraqi charges that the United States supplied misleading satellite data to the losing Iraqi forces.

A senior Iraqi official, First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan, alleged in recent newspaper interviews that the United States deliberately misled Iraq in what he suggested was an effort to prolong the six-year war.

However, in a country where Western diplomatic missions focus intently on the war, the consensus among military analysts is that U.S. intelligence information prior to the campaign for Faw, a strategic peninsula extending into the Gulf, was sound.

Mr. Ramadan's public remarks have caused some resentment in embassy offices that have been monitoring the conflict and assist-

ing Iraq in its battlefield intelligence efforts, sources in Baghdad said.

These analysts said the battle for Faw was a classic example of an enticing force capitalizing on a weakness in an opponent's inadequate defenses and that Mr. Ramadan, who commands the People's Army, a militia whose forces lost at Faw, has sought to transfer the blame for the military failure to the United States.

"Ramadan was obviously embarrassed because it was the People's Army troops who cracked and folded at Faw," said one senior Western official.

The battle for Faw occurred last February when Iranian forces infiltrated and then overran a portion of the southernmost tip of Iraq near its border with Kuwait.

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ETHEL S. CANADÉ
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EUROPEAN TOPICS

France to Postpone New Nationality Law

Apparently bowing to public pressure, France's justice minister, Alain Chabanon, announced last week he would postpone the introduction of a new law that would change the requirements for becoming a French citizen.

Dutch Jewish Project Gets Austrian Gift

Heinrich Frischenschmid-Hardenstein, Austrian ambassador to the Netherlands, has handed over a check for 2.6 million schillings (\$200,000) for a projected Jewish historical museum in Amsterdam.



FIREPROOF BEAUTY QUEEN — Beverly Benson, 18, the reigning Miss Manchester, successfully testing a new fireproof costume in the northwestern English city.

Netherlands not only as a good-will gesture but as an attempt to improve Austria's image after last year's controversial election of Kurt Waldheim to the presidency.

Around Europe

Italy's constitutional court has approved three national referenda

on the future of nuclear power. The votes, which would amount to a choice for or against nuclear power plants, must be held this spring unless parliament alters current energy policy.

The Dublin High Court has awarded a total of 50,000 Irish pounds (\$78,000) in damages to three Irish journalists whose phones were tapped in 1982 by the government of Charles Haughey, then prime minister.

British television's first blind program last week will appear on a consumer program starting next month using Braille script and a concealed earphone to receive stage directions.

Moscow's first cooperative café is to open soon in a house once owned by the Russian aristocrat Prince Trubetsky, the weekly Literary Gazette reports.

Belgium Promises EC a Strong Presidency

STASBOURG, France — Belgium pledged Thursday to make strenuous efforts to attack the financial crisis within the European Community and promote integration during its six-month presidency of the 12-nation group.

Outlining his country's priorities to the European Parliament, Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans said he accepted that Belgium was taking over at the "moment of truth" for the community.

He cited the debate over EC resources and changes in its farm policies as "burning issues," adding, "What is at stake is quite simply the future of our community."

The EC faces a budget shortfall this year of as much as \$4.4 billion, largely due to an out-of-control farm subsidy system.

The president of the Executive Commission, Jacques Delors, is touring EC capitals in an attempt to garner support for larger contributions from members.

Mr. Tindemans told the Parliament he would not prejudice the outcome of those talks, but ruled out the possibility of any new cash unless there were tighter controls on spending.

Genscher: Moderate Rides High

Attacks by Strauss Fuel the Foreign Minister's Support

By Robert J. McCarthy Washington Post Service

GUMMERSBACH, West Germany — Four years after his Free Democratic Party barely won enough votes to gain seats in parliament, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher appears to be riding a wave of support for his moderate policies to a fifth term in his post after Sunday's election.

In a race in which the most publicized foreign policy disputes have been within the ruling coalition, Mr. Genscher has taken advantage of fears that Chancellor Helmut Kohl's rightist supporters could gain too much influence in Bonn.

Mr. Genscher receives the most applause when he jabs at the policies of his conservative archrival, Franz Josef Strauss, who heads the small, Bavarian-based Christian Social Union that is allied with Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats.

"A policy of good relations with all our neighbors, in the West and in the East, is important," Mr. Genscher told 150 beer-drinking supporters Saturday at a political "Frühstücken," or "morning break," at a country inn in Gummertsbach, in northern West Germany. A vote for the liberal Free Democrats, he concluded simply, "will help me to continue my foreign policy."

Last autumn, some observers were questioning whether the Free Democrats would win the 5 percent of the vote necessary to hold seats in parliament. That, however, was before Mr. Strauss began attacking Mr. Genscher's positions.

Mr. Strauss attacked Mr. Genscher's call for "a new phase" of East-West détente, his skepticism over U.S. plans for a space-based anti-missile defense, and his opposition to West German arms exports to South Africa and the Middle East.

Mr. Strauss, the veteran state premier of Bavaria, is known to want to succeed Mr. Genscher as foreign minister. The Free Democrats and the Christian Social Union are at the opposite ideological poles of Mr. Kohl's center-right coalition, and Mr. Strauss contends



Genscher Press

I think we have a good chance to improve our result from 1983.

— Hans-Dietrich Genscher

that the time has come to hand over foreign policy to the coalition's right wing.

His strategy appears to have backfired, however. The latest polls give the Free Democrats about 8 percent of the vote. Moreover, in a survey this week, Mr. Genscher overtook Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg as the government leader most voters would like to see play a greater role in politics.

"I think we have a good chance to improve our result from 1983," said Mr. Genscher between rallies, visibly tired from a strenuous campaign schedule.

The Free Democrats won 7 percent in the 1983 election. Mr. Genscher faced open hostility at some rallies because he had just led his party out of its alliance with the left-of-center Social Democrats and into the coalition with Mr. Kohl's and Mr. Strauss's parties.

"In 1983, we suffered because we had to explain to the voters why we had to establish a new government," Mr. Genscher said. "Now, everybody understands our reasons, and" the government has had "good results."

The Free Democrats, heir to the European liberal tradition of support for free enterprise, also run on a platform calling for supply-side tax cuts to spur economic growth.

The party's appeal in this campaign has been primarily to Mr. Genscher's foreign policy, according to observers. A question after the election is how hard Mr. Strauss will push for his policies in foreign affairs to be accepted by the coalition.

As a small party with a nationwide base, the Free Democrats are able to survive in West German politics because of the nation's complicated voting system in which each citizen has two votes.

The first vote goes directly to choose a parliamentary deputy from one of the 248 electoral districts. The two largest parties, the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats, usually win all of those races except in Bavaria, where the Christian Social Union runs in place of the Christian Democrats.

The second vote determines each party's final representation in the Bundestag, which has at least 495 seats. A big party, like the Social Democrats, receives a number of seats based on the number of districts it wins on the first ballots. Then it wins additional seats — which are filled by large candidates from a party list — to bring its total up to a level determined by its proportion of the second vote.

For the Free Democrats and the Greens, the second vote is the important one because they do not win seats outright on the first. The system allows voters to split their ballots, casting one for a candidate of one of the big parties and the second for a smaller party.

The system thus ensures that small parties can win seats, as long as they gather more than 5 percent of the vote.

Illustration of Cupid and a woman for the Valentine's Message Contest advertisement.

As part of our Centennial Celebrations, here's the 1987 International Herald Tribune Classified Valentine Message Contest. Every year on February 14th, more and more people use the Trib's classified section to send a greeting to the Valentine of their choice and some of them get pretty creative. Here's a selection from 1986.

published in the IHT's edition of Saturday, February 21st. The jury, (whose verdict will be final) is composed of four distinguished experts: — Bob McCabe, Corporate Editor of the IHT, a veteran journalist known for his urbanity and wit. — Virginia Vittoz, a leading American advertising writer based in Paris. — Dick Morgan, Associate Publisher of the IHT who dreamed up this crazy contest. — The Very Rev. James R. Leo, Dean of the American Cathedral in Paris who will bring a spiritual dimension to the judging and keep the proceedings honest.

So have some fun with us, wherever you may be. Get your creative juices flowing and send in your entry today.

Form for submitting a Valentine message to the IHT, including fields for name, address, and message content.

Large classified advertisement section for the International Herald Tribune, including categories like Real Estate, Employment, Autos, Legal Services, and various international classifieds.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

WEEKEND

Domingo's Grand Operatic Occasion

by Henry Pleasants

LONDON — Elijah Moshinsky's new production of Verdi's "Otello" at the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, has occupied more space in the news columns of the British press than any new opera production in recent memory.

First, a new production of "Otello" by Sir Peter Hall, with Plácido Domingo in the title role, had originally been scheduled for last January, but was canceled on short notice when Domingo withdrew to devote himself and his voice to the relief of the victims of the Mexico City earthquake, among whom were a number of his relatives. Then Hall, too, withdrew.

He was replaced by Moshinsky, who did not find the sets created for Hall congenial to his own ideas about how Verdi's masterpiece might be staged. He demanded and got new ones at a much publicized and much criticized additional cost of more than £100,000 (about \$150,000).

Then, last month, came the widely publicized Wembley fiasco when Domingo canceled a monster concert at the very last moment, arguing that the ticket prices were too high. For this he is being cited by the promoters to the tune of something on the order of £100,000 and much attendant and mostly unfavorable publicity.

More important than any of these factors, perhaps, is that the Royal Opera itself has been going through a sticky patch, with disastrous new productions of "The Flying

If what we got was mostly familiar, it was nonetheless top operatic drawer, with all the principals, the orchestra and chorus in fine form.

Dutchman" and "Fidelio" last June and July and, with the amount of its annual government subsidy still in doubt. It has also been the target of criticism from a vocal and voluble faction maintaining that the institution is "elitist" and "old-fashioned," perpetuating a tradition of sumptuous, star-laden grand opera that is extravagant, irrelevant and obsolete.

Finally, the rare presence of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her husband as guests in the director's box at last Tuesday's premiere was interpreted as a gesture designed to contradict charges of governmental indifference, an interpretation supported by her well photographed visit backstage to

congratulate the principals at the close of the evening.

How was the performance? Well, it was good, indeed, very good, but paradoxically, in view of all the hoopla, not much in it was new except the sets designed by Timothy O'Brien for Moshinsky's essentially traditional production, and the subtle, insinuating, rather understated Iago of Justino Diaz, and even that impression is currently on view in Franco Zeffirelli's recent film of "Otello."

The conductor is Carlos Kleiber, who conducted the 1980 revival of the old Georges Walther production with Domingo singing his first London Otello. The Desdemona is Katia Ricciarelli, who was in the last performance of that production in 1983, again with Domingo. And, finally, Domingo, Ricciarelli and Diaz are all in the film now showing in London.

If what we got, then, was mostly familiar, it was nonetheless top operatic drawer, with all the principals, the orchestra and chorus in fine form, and with Kleiber revealing even more of the imaginative details of Verdi's wondrous score than he has on previous

equally memorable occasions. The only reservations concern chiefly O'Brien's sets, or rather the single set, constantly altered by the movement of props and backdrops.

The staging is handsome enough, inspired by the great Venetian painters of the 16th century, with enormous backdrop paintings of the Crucifixion, the Descent from the Cross and the Virgin Mary, the stage itself flanked by towering Corinthian pillars. It is all more Venetian than Cypriot, but more importantly, it is all too big, the effect being to dwarf the performers and lessen the immediacy of the drama for the audience.

What was new and wonderful was the opening storm, with a great cannon pointed at the audience, masses of swirling fog, an enormous scaffolding observation tower and lightning flashing out into the auditorium. Here Moshinsky has achieved in a theater more than Zeffirelli achieved on a screen location.

Further performances are Jan. 23 and 26. Henry Pleasants is a London-based writer who specializes in music and opera. He is the author of several books on these subjects.



Katia Ricciarelli as Desdemona, and Plácido Domingo as Otello in the Royal Opera production at Covent Garden.

British Modern Art Continued from page 7

and others like Bacon, Freud, Hockney, or Gilbert and George seem to lack all proficiency.

Another of the revelations is the confounding self-possession of the artists, even at their most experimental and even when in the thrall of stronger influences. The young Mark Gerler is a case in point. Looking at his work one can almost tell what Picasso or Cézanne had feverishly inspired him to seize his brush — but his own dark energies and sense of gorgeous color rescued him, so that the subsequent work is uniquely his. The room in which Gerler's work is shown in juxtaposition with Matthew Smith's is like an explosion of joyful color; hard to reconcile it with the inner despair that led him to commit suicide.

In the catalogue (which for my money is a treasure) Frederick Gore writes of Matthew Smith, and in particular the series of paintings of his lover Vera Cunningham: "They are surely love poems as fine as any in the English language." They are, as

are so many pictures in this show, a matter of passion. The ravishing moods by Sickert and Gilman that open the show and the delightful penetrations of the interiors of tenements in Camden town lead into the small round warm realities offered by the Bloomsbury group, particularly in the work of Vanessa Bell and Duncan Grant.

In fact Vanessa Bell comes off badly in this show, just at the time when her influence has never been stronger. The "Chanzestan" look, based on the house where she lived for so long with Duncan Grant, has become part of the popular take-away culture (even the new Laura Ashley range of fabrics is based on Charleston colors).

These early works are at extraordinary variance with the Vorticists, members of a movement formed in 1914 and whose collective brushes and chisels seem to snick through the air like blades.

Ezra Pound coined the term, "The great English vortex — a radiant node or cluster from which, and into

which, ideas are constantly rushing," and over and above this section looms the monumental head of Ezra Pound by Gaudier-Brzeska, whose work is full of life and persistence. "So long as I have tools and stone to cut nothing can worry me, nothing can make me miserable," he once wrote, a manifest falsehood in the light of his life. Alongside stands Eric Gill's impeccable work — modest, accomplished, moving, chaste.

Moving from decade to decade on a roller coaster of color, stone, wood and paint, one sees how sensitive most of these painters were and are to the vast paucity of moral choice that lies before them. Stanley Spencer, painting as though God's finger was on his canvas, his "The Two Sisters" is one of the most lively alive things in the whole show; Edward Burra, full of indignation and a marvelous colorist; Ben Nicholson, whose harmonious works with their circles and shapes within which are presences, and Graham Sutherland's emblems of mutability, all have an intensely moral atmosphere.

Other memorable exhibits are Auerbach's great canvases, full of reluctant relish for the actual texture of paint itself, which seems to move on the surface as though trying to find its own energy — reminiscent of Turner, working paint with his finger or using the wrong end of his brush to get the necessary effect; the uncompromising vision of Patrick Heron (sadly under-represented); the unmitigated beauty of the work of Gillian Aynes, and Leon Kossoff is revealed as visionary, flexible and straining his paint to accommodate what he sees and how he sees it.

As the century shortens and the shadows lengthen all these painters begin to stop conjuring images to carry experience and begin to conjure images to carry emotion. Toward the end of the show we come to a rest in the music of this dance of art. Not that the rest is restful; indeed it is iridescent, being almost an exhibition within the exhibition, and sub-sub-titled "Three Painters of This Time: Hodgkin, Kitaj and Morley." They are represented by can-

vases each in an impressive but rather alarming display. Kitaj's direct and moving images, accessible, full of morose delectation, hang directly opposite Hodgkin's small brilliant illuminations of interior life with a sensuous fetch far beyond their size, and dwarfing them in size, though not in content. Malcolm Morley's bulging canvases with their peculiar mixture of parsimony and abundance, and astonishing potency. Naturally enough there have been grumblings from the rest of the class about these projects being given such a badge of honor.

As one approaches the end of the show, one sees a new mobilizing of the artistic will. The painters here are not so much interested in pictures of things, as their nature, their substance, almost their consequences. There is a renewal of simplicity resulting in art abraded and rebutted to a new intensity.

Polly Devlin is a London-based writer and journalist.

'Salome' at La Scala

by William Weaver

MILAN — The American director Robert Wilson has presented his works in Venice, Rome and at the Spoleto Festival, so he is not exactly unknown to Italians who follow the theater. But his current production of Strauss's "Salome" represents his debut at La Scala, whose audience is not exactly made up of theater buffs. It has been vociferous in its resistance to Wilson's deeply personal, and original, staging of the familiar opera.

At the same time, a sizable sector of the public was clearly fascinated by Wilson's work and, at the end, expressed its admiration. La Scala seems to thrive on controversy, and on variety (a revival of Franco Zeffirelli's fairly traditional staging of "Otello" will open in early February).

After the "Salome" premiere, an interviewed galleryite said, with bewilderment: "It's all very beautiful, but we're not educated enough for it." To be sure, anyone trying to find a specific meaning for each of Wilson's countless images — the white rabbit, the mountains that move, the bearded old man who seems to have come from a Noh drama — is doomed to frustration and defeat. But the images, the movements, the pacing now rapid, now dreamlike and slow, have a hypnotic power. They do not correspond to the opera's text, they do not illustrate the drama, they comment on it, expand it. Many experimental productions of opera constrict the meaning to the director's pet idea (Wagner was a capitalist, etc.); Wilson does the opposite: He opens the work — and

the viewer's mind, if the viewer collaborates.

Not every scene was effective. The dance of the seven veils saw the Salome's double (dressed like Alice in Wonderland) virtually immobile, with a youth slowly flying up the backdrop, a scarlet devil coming in and out on a trolley, and the bearded old man crossing the stage. An arresting sight, but here, instead of expanding the music, the staging contradicted it.

The singers were women in high-cut evening dresses, the men in austere uniforms, all designed by Gianni Versace (who also did the fanciful costumes for the act). They sang mostly on a small platform jutting from stage right. Sometimes they spread out across the proscenium, and John the Baptist was heard, at the appropriate times, from the orchestra pit, his cistern.

Eva Marton, who was to have sung the title role, bowed out during rehearsals, and on opening night was replaced by Montserrat Caballé, much applauded, who was then replaced by the young and gifted if still occasionally immature Carmen Reppel. Helga Demesch was a spine-chilling Herodias, and Bernd Weigl, a noble prophet. Hermann Winkel's Herod was vocally weak, but expressive. The Italian critics were hard on the unknown conductor, Kent Nagano. In fact, the first part of his reading lacked bite, but he grew in strength as the evening progressed, and the dance and the finale were shatteringly effective, thanks also to the excellent Scala orchestra. In short, a "Salome" that some may reject, but all will remember.

William Weaver is a writer and translator who lives in Italy.

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

VIENNA:

Kunstlerhaus:

— To Jan. 25: Gold and Power, Spain in the New World. Collection on loan from the Museum of America in Madrid includes art and artifacts from Spain's conquests in America.

ENGLAND

LONDON:

Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08):

— To Jan. 25: Auguste Rodin: 100 sculptures and 150 works on paper from the Musée Rodin in Paris and Meudon and collections worldwide.

— To Jan. 25: Beyond Image: relief sculptures by the Boyle family.

Institute of Contemporary Arts (930.63.93):

— To Mar. 1: State of the Art examines the current work of 26 artists from America, Europe and Australia.

Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71):

— To Feb. 1: Eye for Industry: industrial design in Britain of the past 50 years.

— To Jan. 31: Industrial Images exhibits British industrial photography since the 1840s.

Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13):

— To June: British and American Pop Art: the prints on display, from the Tate's collection, include works by Peter Blake, Patrick Caulfield, David Hockney, Jasper Johns, Roy Lichtenstein, Claes Oldenburgh, and Andy Warhol.

National Portrait Gallery (tel: 556.89.21):

— To March 22: Elizabeth II: Portraits of Sixty Years; includes both photographs and oil paintings.

FRANCE

PARIS:

Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33):

— To Mar. 2: Avant Garde Japan presents 500 works and documents to illustrate Japanese avant garde movements, 1910-1970.

— Jan. 20-Mar. 22: Oskar Kokoschka drawings, 1906-1926.

GERMANY

BERLIN:

Berlinische Galerie (tel: 261.92.94):

— To Apr. 4: Art in Berlin from 1870 to the present.

Nationalgalerie; (tel: 2.66.6):

— To Mar. 8: Toulouse Lautrec's Graphic Work.

Museum für Ostasiatische Kunst (tel: 83.01.382):

— To Mar. 15: Masterpieces of Japanese Woodcutting.

COLOGNE:

Wallraf-Richartz-Museum:

— To Mar. 22: Jacques Ignace Hittori: An Architect from Cologne in Paris. Drawings by one of the chief architects of 19th century Paris.

Museum für Ostasiatische Kunst (tel: 221.41.98):

— To Feb. 27: Dian, a Vanished Kingdom of China: 2000 year old art and artifacts from southwest China.

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH:

Kunsthau, (tel: 251.67.65):

— To Feb. 1: Joan Miró's paintings — Surrealist, 1930s, and post-war era works — are featured in this first retrospective of his work since the artist's death in 1983.



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TRAVEL advertisement for Midwest Express Travel, featuring a woman at a desk and contact information for various destinations.

DOONESBURY



Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

WEEKEND

20th Century Art, at the Met

by Grace Gneek

NEW YORK — The opening of the Metropolitan Museum's Lila Acheson Wallace wing for 20th-century art is not only a major event in the history of the museum, but in the history of New York as a center for modern art.

by exposing our weaknesses, we hope to redress the balance. The wing — a four-story structure at the southwest corner of the museum which will be opened to the public Feb. 3 — is named for the late co-founder of the Reader's Digest, who gave \$11 million toward its \$26 million cost.

The bulk of the 20th century material consists of American art from early 1900s to World War II.

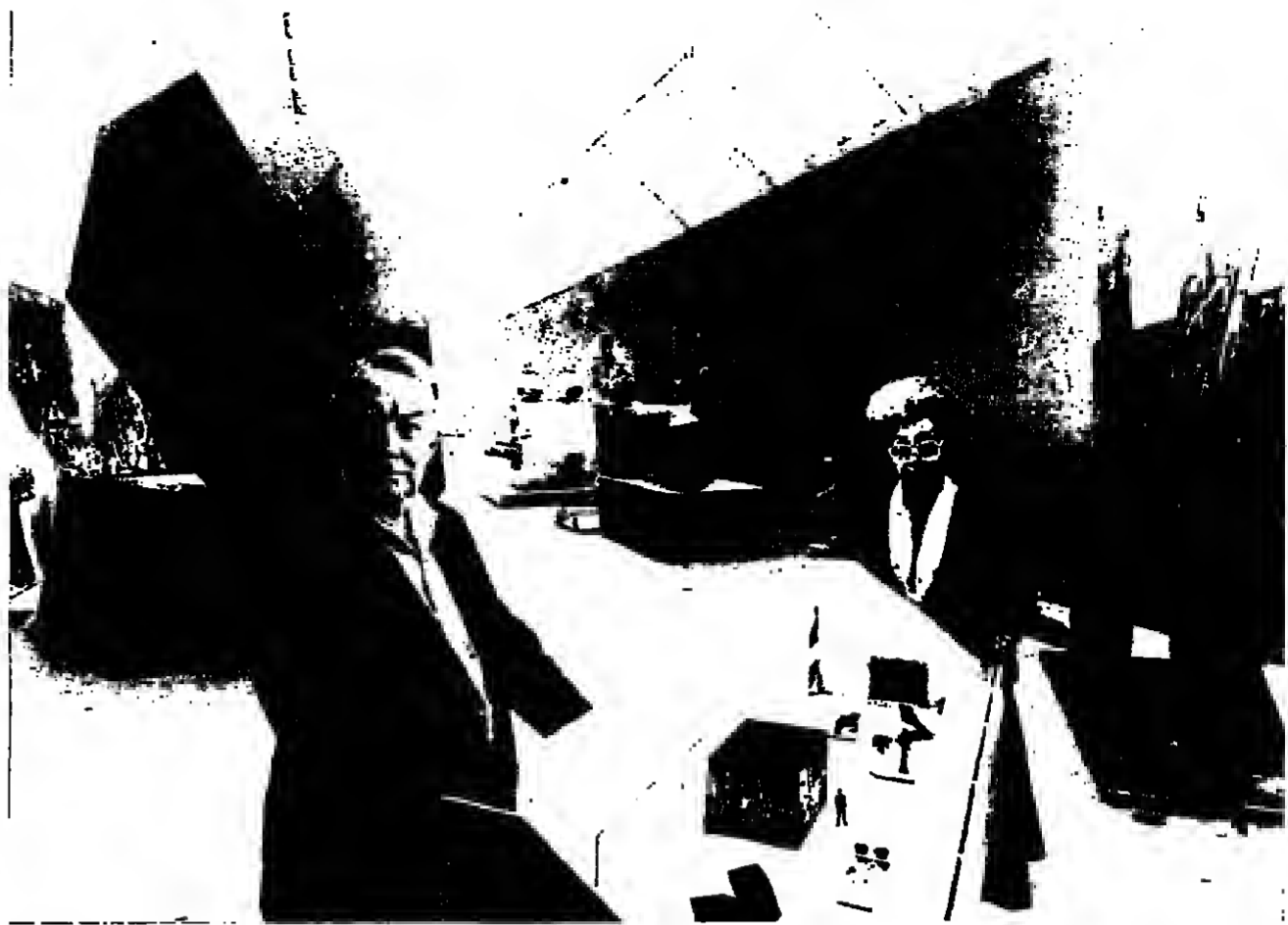
Whitney and nearly two-thirds the size of the Museum of Modern Art. Its 22 galleries are deployed on three levels: a first floor, entered from the Michael C. Rockefeller wing; a mezzanine, and a second floor, accessible from the André Meyer 19th century European galleries.

The ceiling heights — a considerable increase over the 14-foot maximum of the Museum of Modern Art's renovated building and the 17.5-foot maximum of the Whitney — help convey an impression of monumental space, and are important for accommodating the extravagant scale of some contemporary works.

But, capacious as the Wallace wing is physically, its collection in the modern era is smaller and shallower than those of the three other museums, and it has miles to go before it approaches the breadth and depth of the Met's holdings in, say, Greek and Roman, medieval, or pre-1900 European art.

To be sure, William S. Lieberman, chairman of the Met's 20th-century department has been acquiring the trendy art of the 1980s. But the bulk of the 20th-century material consists of American art from the early 1900s to World War II — by artists ranging from John Sloan through Yasuo Kuniyoshi to Stuart Davis — much of which would be perfectly at home in the Met's commodious American wing.

Thanks in large part to the gift, in 1981, of 67 objects from the collection of Muriel Kallis Steinberg Newman, the Met has a fine nucleus of work by New York School artists of the 1940s, '50s and '60s. And the Alfred Stieglitz collection, given in 1949 by Georgia O'Keeffe, also includes some European works, but most importantly a splendid group of earlier American avant-gardists,



William S. Lieberman, chairman of the Met's 20th century department, and Lowery S. Sims, associate curator in the sculpture court of the new Lila Acheson Wallace wing. Between them is a model of the gallery.

including Arthur Dove, Marsden Hartley and O'Keeffe herself, presented in two of the smaller galleries.

But, apart from the Stieglitz contribution, European art of the classical modern period is another story. The Scofield Thayer bequest of 1982 gave the Met a lucky bag of more than 500 paintings, sculptures, drawings and prints on the representational side, with emphasis on the School of Paris, and German and Austrian painters such as Egon Schiele. With works from this bequest and other donors, Bonnard, Braque, Kandinsky, Léger, Matisse and some early Picasso periods — including the 1906 portrait of Gertrude Stein but no Cubist painting — are respectfully represented.

A major part of the first-floor galleries is devoted to the Met's American paintings from around 1905 to 1940. This very uneven mélange, 99 percent representational, ranges from well-known names such as John Sloan, Grant Wood and John Steuart Curry to Samuel Halpert, E. McKnight Kauffer and

Loren MacIver. Two early works by Willem de Kooning forecast what's to come on the mezzanine and second floor. On the mezzanine, the sculpture court gives stunning display to massive works by Henry Moore, David Smith, Louise Nevelson, Louise Bourgeois, Ellsworth Kelly and Jim Dine, among others.

The second-floor galleries — beginning with Thomas Hart Benton — document the major movements from 1945 to now. They present some of the big names of Abstract Expressionism (including the great Jackson Pollock, "Autumn Rhythm"), Pop (although major works by its predecessors, Jasper Johns and Robert Rauschenberg, are lacking), Color Field, Minimalism, and 1980s Neo-Expressionism. A "what's new" gallery shows the latest acquisitions, among them paintings by Julian Schnabel, John Alexander, Georg Baselitz, Richard Bosman, Donald Sultan and David True, and sculptures by Mimmo Paladino and Magdalena Abakanowicz.

The Met's Wallace wing is the logical outcome of the soaring interest in modern and contemporary art that began in this country with the rise of Abstract Expressionism in the 1950s and escalated — along with prices — as more and more players got into the game. What motivates the Met, according to statements made by de Montebello, is that it is an "encyclopedia of the arts, and must have all the letters." Some coterempo-

rary art will be "classical" in the 21st century, and the Met wants it now, while prices are viable. What's more, he adds, the Met has been "collecting and exhibiting the work of living artists for 50 years."

No one, of course, questions the Met's right — indeed, its duty — to reflect the 20th century as it does every other. But there is also the danger that — in the atmosphere of hype and glitz that suffuses the contemporary art world — there will be increasing pressure on the Met from artists, dealers and collectors who have vested interests in seeing their work in one of the world's foremost museums.

Yet the museum, as a "masterpiece" institution, has accustomed us to qualitative judgments. Given the impossibility, even with the most astute of curators, to make such judgments about the art of the immediate present, some have argued that the Met take a more distanced role in the current scene, focusing on landmark works and allowing the latest and more speculative ones to — well, shift for themselves.

There is no doubt, now that the Wallace wing is up, that its hungry walls will attract the attention of major donors. The challenge, which by the museum's own admission is a long-term one, is to bring the 20th century department up to the level of the rest of the Metropolitan's holdings.

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La Scala

Not too many cities in the world, it is true, can claim four sizeable museums of modern art. But that allowed for, some basic questions are being raised in the art world.

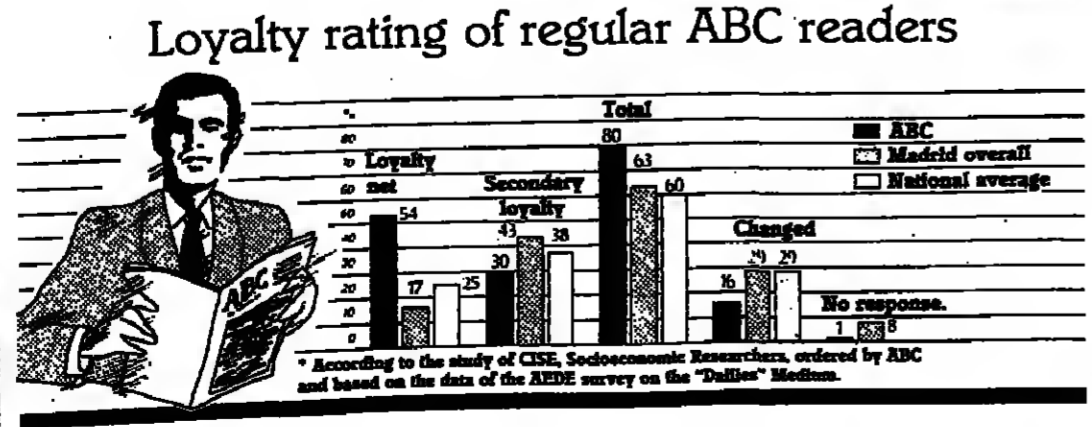
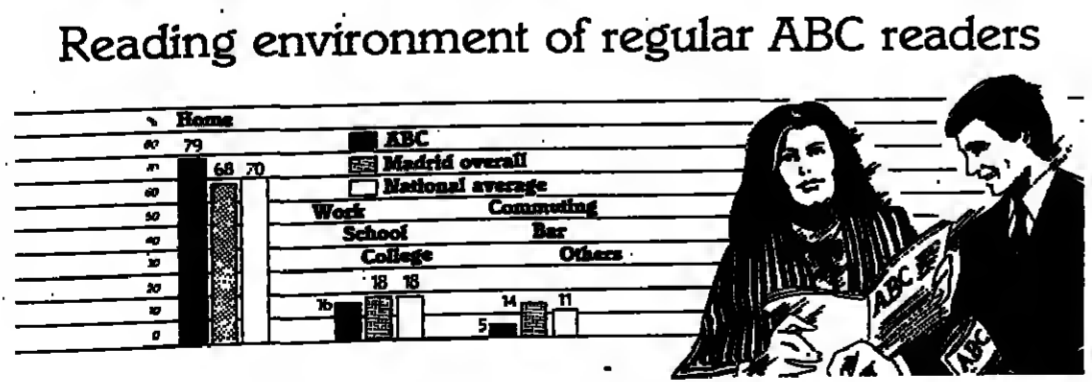
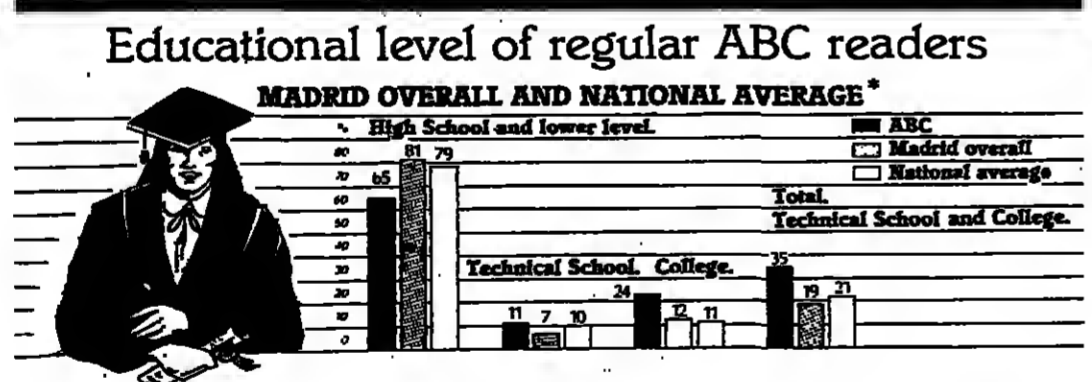
Does New York, already saturated with museums, alternative spaces and galleries devoted to the contemporary, need this new entry? Can the Met's holdings in the 20th-century field really stack up against the established masterpieces in virtually every other of its 19 curatorial areas? Shouldn't the Met's 20th-century efforts be more in keeping with its stature as a "masterpiece" institution?

"Our holdings in 20th-century art are spotty and uneven, and we do not pretend that they are comparable to those in, say, European paintings or Egyptian objects," says Philippe de Montebello, the museum's director. "But we have accumulated too many works of art of considerable importance for them to remain buried in storage and placed on view intermittently. We feel that they're worth showing and, over time,



Klee's "Handbill for Comedians," Picasso's portrait of Gertrude Stein, and Lichtenstein's "Stepping Out," are all at the Lila Acheson Wallace wing.

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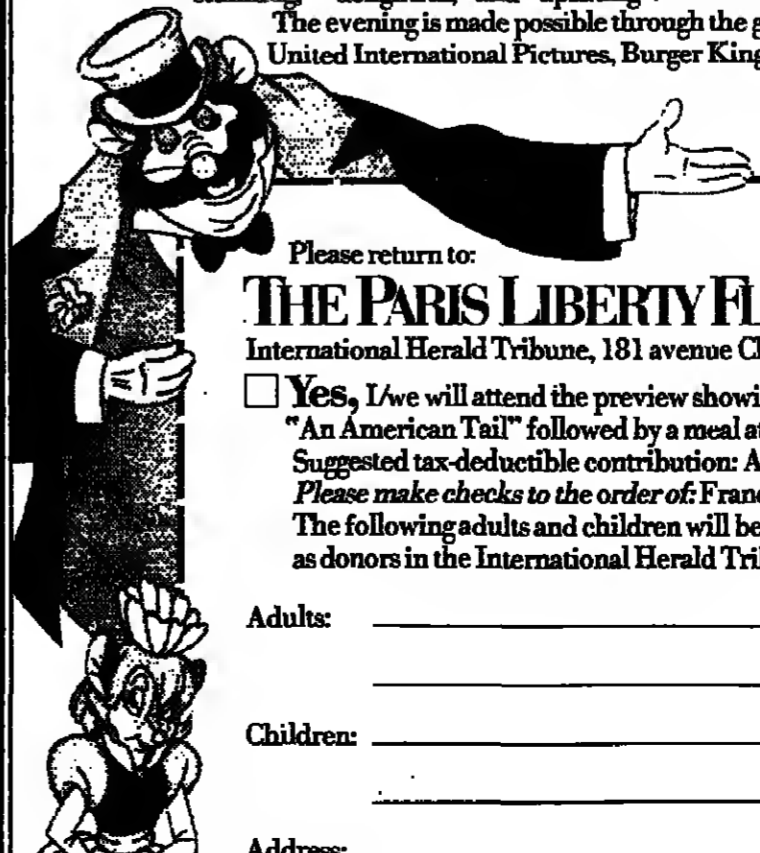
To our Paris area readers: The International Herald Tribune invites you and your family to a Paris benefit preview showing of



STEVEN SPIELBERG'S AN AMERICAN TAIL

Tuesday, January 27, 1987, at 6:00 p.m. Gaumont Ambassade Theater 50 avenue des Champs-Élysées, Paris 8, followed by a complimentary meal at Burger King.

Proceeds from the evening will help fund the Paris Flame of Liberty — an exact replica of the Flame of the Statue of Liberty which will be given, as a permanent monument, to the people of France. This event provides an opportunity for families to participate in this expression of French-American friendship, just as thousands of French children and their parents contributed to the original Statue of Liberty a century ago.



Please return to: THE PARIS LIBERTY FLAME APPEAL International Herald Tribune, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex. Yes, I/we will attend the preview showing of Steven Spielberg's "An American Tail" followed by a meal at Burger King. Suggested tax-deductible contribution: Adults 130 Frs. Children 85 Frs. Please make checks to the order of: France-America Liberty Fund. The following adults and children will be attending the film and should be listed as donors in the International Herald Tribune:

Adults: _____ Children: _____ Address: _____

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	26.00	25.75	25.75	+0.25
IBM	120.00	119.00	119.00	+0.25
Amgen	10.00	9.75	9.75	+0.25
Amgen	10.00	9.75	9.75	+0.25
Amgen	10.00	9.75	9.75	+0.25

NYSE 4 a.m. volume	188,460,000
NYSE adv. comm. close	217,760,000
NYSE adv. comm. open	14,000,000
NYSE adv. comm. close	14,000,000
NYSE adv. comm. open	14,000,000

Composites	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE	1245.67	1245.67	1245.67	+1.25
NYSE	1245.67	1245.67	1245.67	+1.25
NYSE	1245.67	1245.67	1245.67	+1.25

Thursdays
NYSE
Closing
Via The Associated Press

Class	Prev.
Advanced	328
Unchanged	329
New High	330
New Low	331

Class	Chg.	Week	Year
Composite	+0.17	+0.25	+0.25
Finance	+0.15	+0.20	+0.20
Insurance	+0.10	+0.15	+0.15
Utilities	+0.05	+0.10	+0.10
Banking	+0.05	+0.10	+0.10

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	10.00	9.75	9.75	+0.25
Amgen	10.00	9.75	9.75	+0.25
Amgen	10.00	9.75	9.75	+0.25

Bonds	Close	Chg.
Utilities	95.56	0.00
Industrial	95.56	0.00

Class	Prev.
Advanced	125
Unchanged	126
Total Issues	127
New High	128
New Low	129

Buy	Sales	Net	
Jan. 22	30,000	28,244	1,756
Jan. 21	30,000	28,244	1,756
Jan. 20	30,000	28,244	1,756
Jan. 19	30,000	28,244	1,756
Jan. 18	30,000	28,244	1,756
Jan. 17	30,000	28,244	1,756
Jan. 16	30,000	28,244	1,756
Jan. 15	30,000	28,244	1,756
Jan. 14	30,000	28,244	1,756
Jan. 13	30,000	28,244	1,756
Jan. 12	30,000	28,244	1,756
Jan. 11	30,000	28,244	1,756
Jan. 10	30,000	28,244	1,756
Jan. 9	30,000	28,244	1,756
Jan. 8	30,000	28,244	1,756
Jan. 7	30,000	28,244	1,756
Jan. 6	30,000	28,244	1,756
Jan. 5	30,000	28,244	1,756
Jan. 4	30,000	28,244	1,756
Jan. 3	30,000	28,244	1,756
Jan. 2	30,000	28,244	1,756
Jan. 1	30,000	28,244	1,756

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3093.00	3083.00	3083.00	+7.00
Trans	364.00	362.00	362.00	+2.00
Comp	364.00	362.00	362.00	+2.00

High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Industrials	3072.00	3062.00	3062.00	+7.00
Finance	312.00	310.00	310.00	+2.00
Insurance	312.00	310.00	310.00	+2.00
Utilities	312.00	310.00	310.00	+2.00
Banking	312.00	310.00	310.00	+2.00

Class	Prev.
Advanced	121
Unchanged	122
Total Issues	123
New High	124
New Low	125

High	Low	Close	Chg.
276.00	274.00	274.00	+2.00

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect intra-trader elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week High	52-Week Low	Close	Chg.
17	17	AAR	0.00	0.00	11	17	17	17	+0.25
17	17	ADT	0.00	0.00	11	17	17	17	+0.25
17	17	ADT	0.00	0.00	11	17	17	17	+0.25
17	17	ADT	0.00	0.00	11	17	17	17	+0.25
17	17	ADT	0.00	0.00	11	17	17	17	+0.25

Dow Rockets 51.6 to New High

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rebounded from a one-day interruption of their 1987 rally Thursday as demand for equities sent the Dow Jones industrial average on an unprecedented climb to a record high.

The Dow rose a record 51.60 points to close at 2,145.67. Its previous one-day gain was 44.01 points on Jan. 5. Since the start of 1987, the blue-chip index has climbed nearly 250 points.

Not even the biggest East Coast snowstorm this year derailed buyers. Even as the snow was closing airports, trading was heavy during a session that opened to news of a West German discount rate cut and was boosted at midday by an influential analyst's favorable market forecast.

Broader market indexes also set new highs. The NYSE composite index jumped 3.07 to 155.97 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index advanced 4.05 to 271.89. The price of an average share jumped 81 cents.

Winning issues led losers by nearly a 3-1 margin. Volume was 188.6 million shares, up from 184.2 million Wednesday.

Analysts said the market got a psychological boost from news that the Bundesbank dropped its interest rate on loans to banking institutions 0.5 percent to 3 percent, effective Friday.

Investors were also encouraged by an optimistic forecast by Robert Prechter, who has accurately pinpointed market moves through an esoteric system of technical analysis known as the Elliott Wave Principle. Mr. Prechter predicted

ed the Dow to rise past 2,300 points before running the risk of a substantial decline.

Traders said a broad-based group of buyers took advantage of the market's pause Wednesday, when the Dow fell 10.40 points, its first decline in 1987.

"This is the kind of market that just doesn't want to give up," said Hildegard Zagorski of Prudential-Bache Securities. "When there is a pullback, people are right there to get back in."

"When the dollar buckles it seems to add liquidity to our market and spur foreign buying," said Larry Wachtel, another Prudential-Bache analyst. "Foreign investors are buying into the U.S. market because it's cheaper than their own."

Futures-related buying also aided the market early on, traders said. Stock index futures prices traded at a premium to their underlying cash indexes, prompting arbitrageurs to sell futures and buy stocks.

The American Stock Exchange index jumped 5.03 to 296.49, surpassing a record set Tuesday. The National Association of Securities Dealers index of over-the-counter stocks jumped 3.62 to 393.17.

Technology issues, which had floundered after being upset by IBM's announcement Tuesday that fourth-quarter profit declined about 48 percent from the 1985 fourth quarter, resumed their upward trend Thursday.

IBM was up 4% to 127.4. Digital Equipment jumped 6% to 146.4, for a 1987 rally of more than 40 points so far. Cray Research jumped 8% to 114. Hewlett-Packard 1 to 53% and Unisys 1 1/2 to 97%.

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17	17	ADT	0.00	0.00	11	17	17	17	+0.25
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17	17	ADT	0.00	0.00	11	17	17	17	+0.25
17	17	ADT	0.00	0.00	11	17	17	17	+0.25
17	17	ADT	0.00	0.00	11	17	17	17	+0.25

(Continued on next left-hand page)



FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1987

Page 11

TECHNOLOGY 'New' Superconductivity May Save Billions in Power

By CALVIN SIMS New York Times Service NEW YORK — Two recent discoveries in the esoteric field of superconductivity could eventually save the electrical industry billions of dollars and result in a variety of new electronic instruments and computer elements, according to scientists and power-industry experts.

Superconductivity is a phenomenon in which materials lose their resistance to electricity at very low temperatures. The discoveries, which were announced this month by researchers in the United States and China, have yet to be fully confirmed.

But the prospect of widespread application in commercial industries is "very exciting," said Dr. Mario Rabinowitz of the Electric Power Research Institute in Palo Alto, California.

Until now, superconductivity had remained a trait found in metals, alloys and chemical compounds only when temperatures were reduced to slightly above absolute zero, the temperature at which molecular motion stops and there is no heat.

Now, however, scientists have reported the production of alloys that become superconducting at temperatures as high as 70 degrees Kelvin, or minus 334 Fahrenheit. "Materials that become superconductive at higher temperatures would lower the cost of producing superconducting magnets," said Dr. Paul C.W. Chu, who led researchers in experiments at the University of Houston.

Utilities have proposed making giant superconducting magnets for energy storage, allowing them to run their generators at a more efficient, constant power level. Excess power could be stored as magnetic energy in superconducting magnets and converted to electric power at times of high usage.

Magnetic fields used in high-energy physics to accelerate and fashion particle beams as well as to identify elementary particles. Industry analysts said the material could also be used to make superconducting switches for high-speed digital computers.

Switches made of silicon or other semiconducting materials dissipate considerable power. Superconducting switches would generate no heat and sharply increase a computer's power.

ELECTRIC POWER transmission and generation would be the main commercial uses for any new superconducting material, according to energy experts. Ordinarily there is a substantial loss of energy as electricity passes through a wire, especially when the power must travel long distances.

Superconducting material could be fashioned into a wire conductor that transports low-voltage electricity for long distances with little dissipation, eliminating the need for transformers. Electronic devices would also benefit: Ultrasensitive devices that use magnetic fields to discover everything from tumors to oil would increase in accuracy and decrease in size, analysts said.

One of the more spectacular applications of superconducting magnets might be their use in high-speed trains floating in air. When the magnet moves over an electrically conducting metallic sheet, a repulsion is created that results in levitation. The Japanese railway has already produced an experimental vehicle that travels 320 miles (516 kilometers) an hour.

The recent findings were reported by scientists at the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s Bell Laboratories in New Jersey, at the University of Houston and at the Institute of Physics of the Chinese Academy of Science in Beijing.

The Houston researchers, led by Dr. Chu, applied pressures of several hundred thousand pounds per square inch (6.44 square centimeters) to produce an alloy of lanthanum, barium, copper, and oxygen that became superconducting at 40.2 degrees Kelvin.

The AT&T scientists substituted strontium for barium, which resulted in a temperature increase of 8 degrees.

Guinness Rebuffs Argyll

'Sees No Benefit' In Merger Talks

By Warren Getler International Herald Tribune LONDON — Guinness PLC dismissed Thursday an appeal for merger talks by Argyll Group PLC, asserting that it had no interest in such discussions.

The big beverage group and Argyll, a British supermarket chain, were rivals in a takeover fight for Distillers Co. last spring. Guinness emerged the victor in April on the strength of its offer of £2.7 billion (\$4.1 million at current exchange rates) in cash and shares.

In the last two weeks, Guinness has fired its chairman, Ernest Saunders, and two directors, and then admitted that it illegally repurchased its own stock during the takeover battle, apparently to raise its price and improve its chances against Argyll.

Last week, Argyll announced it would consider legal proceedings against Guinness.

In a statement on Thursday, Guinness disclosed that Argyll's chairman, James Gulliver, wrote last Friday to Guinness's new chairman, Sir Norman Macfarlane.

The Gulliver letter, according to Guinness, included a copy of Argyll's statement of the same day that it was considering using Guinness to recover "substantial damages" in the takeover battle.

According to Guinness, the Gulliver letter continued: "Whilst we have felt it necessary to issue today's release in the interest of Argyll's shareholders, I believe you are aware that it is my board's primary interest to effect a friendly merger between Guinness and Argyll."

Guinness said its board replied that it "would like to make it absolutely clear that it sees no benefit to Guinness in any such talks with Argyll."

The Guinness board noted that it already had said that its current trading position was good and its prospects encouraging.

"In addition," the Guinness statement continued, "the board believes that it is making substantial progress in the takeover battle."

See GUINNESS, Page 13



Australia: More Down Than Under

Rising Foreign Debt Undermines 'The Lucky Country'

By Nicholas D. Kristof New York Times Service MELBOURNE — Once this was known as "the lucky country," and Australians were confident that their vast nation would prosper on its abundance of gold, oil, coal and other resources. But a parade of economic difficulties, including a foreign debt that is rapidly becoming one of the world's largest, has eroded that carefree optimism.

Concern has been building, particularly since the plunge of the Australian dollar on currency markets last year, and since the much-publicized warning in May by the federal treasurer, Paul Keating, that Australia risked becoming "a banana republic."

Prime Minister Bob Hawke added his own caution a few months later. "The party's over, finitio," Mr. Hawke said, "and Australians have to understand it, finitio."

John W. Howard, the leader of the opposition Liberal Party, said in a recent interview: "The problems are structural, not cyclical. This is unlike any economic challenge we've faced since World War II."

Such bleak assessments are based on plunging commodity prices, a yawning trade deficit and the mounting foreign debt. Australians sometimes refer to the Australian dollar as "the peso," because of its sharp fall over the last year.

Most economists and bankers strongly doubt Australia's predicament will follow the path of Latin America, where a similar accumulation of debt and plunges in the values of local currencies helped spark a debt crisis in late 1982. But there is no doubt that Australia has suffered an economic decline.

Big Trade Deficit Limits U.S. GNP Growth to 2.5%

The Associated Press WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy, held back by a soaring trade deficit, grew an anemic 2.5 percent in 1986, the Commerce Department said Thursday in a provisional report.

The growth in gross national product was the weakest showing since an actual decline of 2.5 percent in the recession year of 1982, and was far below the Reagan administration's original projection of around 4 percent.

In an ominous sign, GNP for the final three months of 1986 slumped to an annual rate of just 1.7 percent, substantially below a 2.8 percent rate in the quarter ended in September.

GNP measures the total value of a nation's goods and services and is the broadest measure of a nation's economic health. In 1983, the GNP grew 3.6 percent, followed by a robust 6.4 percent in 1984, the best performance in more than three decades.

But the economy began to slacken afterward, growing just 2.7 percent in 1985. Although the Reagan administration is predicting that activity will pick up again in 1987, many private analysts believe that growth will show scant improvement.

The poor showing in the fourth quarter was a major disappointment for the Reagan administration, which had been expecting an improvement from third quarter GNP.

The department attributed much of the weakness to a 0.5 percent decline in personal spending, the first drop in this category since the 1981-82 recession. Consumer spending generally accounts for about two-thirds of GNP activity.

Analysts are worried that American consumers, already burdened by high debt, will begin cutting back on purchases, a trend that would lead to even weaker growth.

When measured by a price index pegged to the GNP, the inflation rate for 1986 was the lowest since 1967. The GNP deflator rose just 2.5 percent for the year as a dramatic plunge in oil prices contained costs.

The trade deficit began to narrow modestly in the fourth quarter, the department said, with a sharp 16.1 percent rise in exports overshadowing the 4.8 percent increase in imports.

The 1986 trade figures, like all of the fourth-quarter data, are based on incomplete information because the December trade deficit will not be reported until later this month. Analysts believe that the trade deficit reached a record \$170 billion last year, and that the December figure will be about the same size as the huge \$19.2 billion deficit posted in November.

The administration is predicting that the GNP, measured from the fourth quarter of 1986, will expand at a 3.2 percent rate in 1987. In August it had projected 4.2 percent growth for the period.

But many private forecasters believe that even this revised figure is far too optimistic.

M-1 Plunges \$14.9 Billion In Latest Week

NEW YORK — The basic measure of U.S. money known as M-1 plunged a record \$14.9 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$734.4 billion in the week ended Jan. 12, the Federal Reserve said Thursday.

Most analysts had expected a large fall after M-1 surged a record \$27 billion in the previous three weeks. But the actual size of the fall surpassed all expectations.

M-1 includes currency in circulation, traveler's checks and checking deposits at financial institutions.

The Fed said that the previous week's M-1 level, covering the week ended Jan. 5, was unrevised at \$749.3 billion.

The latest four-week average rose to \$739.1 billion from \$736.1 billion.

Report on Lloyd's Urges Increase in Oversight

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON — An official government report Thursday demanded tighter regulation at Lloyd's of London, including more independent oversight, and Lloyd's immediately agreed to some of the changes proposed.

The report by a government-appointed panel stopped short of calling for an external regulatory group, but urged that overall control of Lloyd's be removed from the exclusive group of members that has run it much like a club since the late 1600s.

The Lloyd's insurance market, the world's largest, enacted reforms in 1982 after some members of its ruling council were found to have siphoned off hundreds of millions of pounds put up by investors to underwrite Lloyd's business.

The report, the result of a year-long investigation, made 70 recommendations and concluded: "The current regulatory arrangements do not provide protection equivalent to that available to investors in general."

Lloyd's, which earns more than \$6 billion (\$9 billion) in premiums a year, was exempted from the Conservative government's new Financial Services Act, aimed at protecting investors in financial markets.

The government commissioned the study to learn whether Lloyd's protections were adequate.

The major change would be on the 28-member ruling council. It now comprises 16 working members, 8 external members from among the "names" — the wealthy underwriting members central to Lloyd's business — and 4 nominated members approved by the Bank of England.

The report urged cutting the number of working members to 12 and increasing the number of nominated members to 8.

Soon after the report came out Thursday, Lloyd's agreed to change the council's makeup, but its chairman, Peter Miller, said the restructuring might take two years to complete.

The report said the need for more stringent measures was confirmed by the failure of Lloyd's to keep a promise to introduce a register of agents' charges by July 1984. It added that the new standard agreement between "names" and their underwriting agents inadequately represented the interests of the names.

The report also urged that names be given more information about membership and the performance of agents and that an ombudsman be appointed to deal with complaints.

BankAmerica Reports Profit For Quarter, Loss for Year

SAN FRANCISCO — BankAmerica Corp. said Thursday that it earned \$82 million in the fourth quarter of 1986, compared with a loss of \$178 million in the year earlier period, thanks largely to a one-time after-tax gain of \$236 million from the sale of its Italian subsidiary to Deutsche Bank AG of West Germany.

For the year, however, BankAmerica's loss widened to \$518 million, from \$337 million in 1985, in part because of a \$640 million loss in the second quarter.

The company attributed the decline for the year to lower average earning assets, a narrowing of net interest margins, loans charged off during the year and the second-quarter increase in its allowance for possible loan losses.

Analysts had said that a fourth-quarter improvement would be crucial in the company's efforts to fend off a \$3.23 billion hostile takeover by First Interstate Corp.

BankAmerica, the No. 2 U.S. bank holding company after Citicorp, hopes to defeat the much smaller First Interstate by boosting its share price and selling assets.

The San Francisco-based company said its assets at Dec. 31 stood at \$104 billion, down from \$119 billion a year earlier.

Profit per share for the quarter came to 44 cents.

BankAmerica said fourth-quarter net loan losses shrank to \$371 million from \$527 million a year earlier. Loan-loss provisions declined to \$378 million from \$591 million.

The company said its book value rose to \$21.49 a share from \$21.06 a share at the end of the third quarter.

Taxable-equivalent net interest revenue in the fourth quarter totaled \$911 million, down from \$1.06 billion a year earlier.

BankAmerica said its net interest margin for the fourth quarter was 3.77 percent, down 25 basis points from a year earlier but up one point from the third quarter.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other rates. Includes entries for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Tokyo, Zurich, and various international currencies.

Table titled 'Other Dollar Values' showing exchange rates for various currencies like Swiss Franc, West German Mark, French Franc, etc.

Interest Rates

Table showing interest rates for various currencies and terms, including 1-month, 3-month, and 6-month rates.

Key Money Market Rates

Table showing money market rates for various instruments like 3-month Treasury bill, 6-month Treasury bill, etc.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table showing performance metrics for U.S. money market funds, including 30-day average yield and turnover.

Gold

Table showing gold prices in various locations like Hong Kong, London, New York, and Zurich.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Gulf Canada to Spin Off Oil Unit

TORONTO — Gulf Canada Corp. said Thursday it would spin off its oil and gas division into a separate, publicly traded company that will renew exploration efforts in the Beaufort Sea.

Australia to Examine Legality Of Murdoch's Offer for HWT

SYDNEY — Australian regulators said Thursday that they will investigate Rupert Murdoch's bid for Australia's biggest media company to see whether his U.S. citizenship prevents him from making the acquisition.

GUINNESS: Merger Call From Argyll Is Snubbed

(Continued from first finance page) The deal, equivalent to the payment it received from Guinness for "services" and "expenses" during the Distillers battle.

COMPANY NOTES

Allianz Lebensversicherungs AG, West Germany's largest life insurance company, will pay a dividend of 9 Deutsche marks (\$4.85) on 1986 results, confirming predictions of an unchanged dividend.

Company Results

Table with columns for Company Name, 1986 Revenue, 1986 Profit, 1985 Revenue, 1985 Profit, and % Change. Includes companies like Alexander & Baldwin, BankAmerica, Computer Sciences, etc.

BHP to Spin Off Gold Holdings, Sell Stock in Unit

MELBOURNE — Broken Hill Pty., the multinational mining and minerals company, said Thursday it would spin off most of its gold interests into a new listed company to be known as BHP Gold Mines Ltd.

Sohio Posts \$31 Million Profit in Quarter

CLEVELAND — Standard Oil Co. earned \$31 million in the fourth quarter of 1986 compared with a loss of \$71 million in the 1985 period, but reported a loss of \$345 million for the year, mostly because of lower oil prices and \$810 million in charges that reflect the reduced value of its assets, the company said Thursday.

GPA Buys 25% Of Air-Leasing Concern in U.S.

TOKYO — The Guinness Peat Aviation group of Ireland has acquired a 25 percent stake in Avitas Inc. of the United States, which provides inspection and lease management services for aircraft owners and investors, officials of both companies said Thursday.

Eastern, Assailing Labor Cost As a 'Cancer,' Seeks 40% Cut

MIAMI — Eastern Airlines' new management is seeking to cut labor costs by 40 percent to save an estimated \$490 million, the president of the financially troubled carrier has said.

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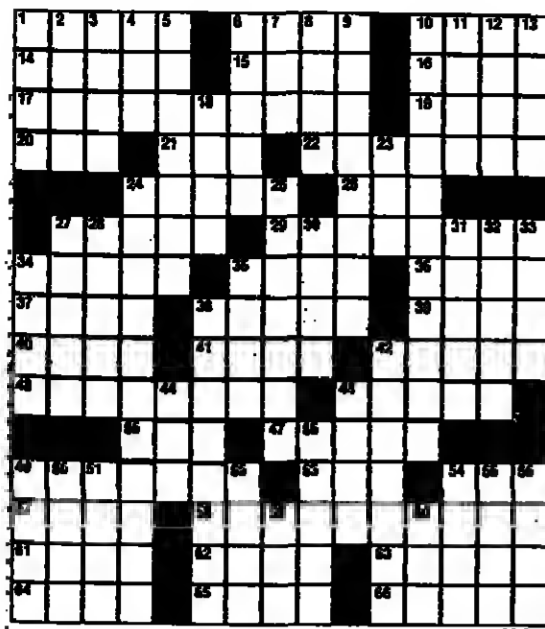
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ACROSS

1 Attention-getters
6 His pad's the pond, at times Walker's put-down?
14 La. feature
15 Enough, often
16 Ray of the screen
17 Kink peeper?
18 Beauty-Keaton film
20 June celebrity
21 "Annabel Lee" poet
22 Trophy won seven times by Gatsby
24 Carter U.N. man
26 Popeye's laugh
27 Grip tightly
28 Miles
34 Coeur d'... Idaho
35 Sci-fi film of '38, with "The"
36 Cat's-paw
37 Laffy goal
38 "There to get"
39 Collinsworth of the grid
40 Compo menus
41 Beach-house sign
42 Macbeth title
43 Double-... (term of two meanings)

DOWN

1 Start of s' tot's chant
2 Music to Skehon's ears
3 Observed
4 Country western star
5 Verb for a hypothesis
6 Commuter's coin
7 Stop... dime
8 Meeting minutes
9 Advice-giving
10 Jamie got the paper?
11 Sub in a tub
12 3 to 1, e.g.

13 Hurl
18 Winter lunch choice
23 Bi... plus one
24 Northern
25 Pygmalion's statue
27 Immaculate
28 Inclined
29 Solo swimmers
31 Air-defense org.
32 "To... phrase"
33 Otherwise
34 Cancha, in architecture
35 Super Bowl XX athlete
38 Foxes holdup?
42 Roy Rogers' steed
44 Pierre's prohibition
45 Guitar part
48 These once depicted an Indian
49 Oppositist
50 Daily malady
51 Easy basket
52 Regular
54 Houston of TV
55 Assinboia native
56 "Is that are dated?"
59 Furthermore
60 "Birthplace" of songdom

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PEANUTS



SPORTS

Navratilova, Mandlikova Australian Open Finalists



Hana Mandlikova, bearing down to defeat Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, 6-1, 6-6, 6-3, and gain a spot in the Australian Open final.

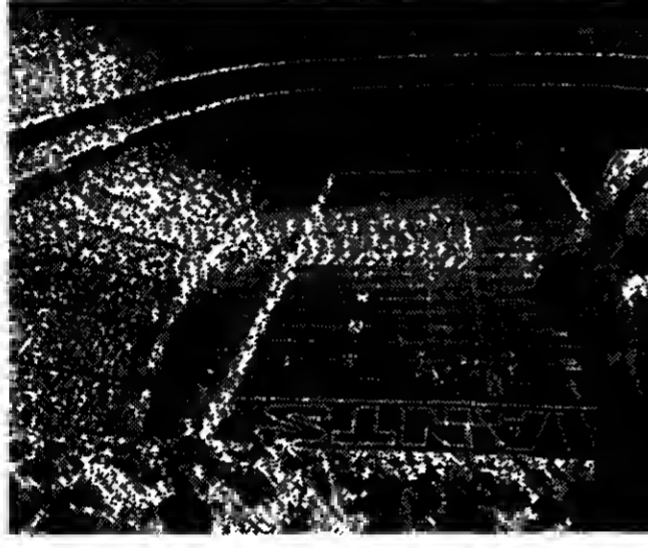
MELBOURNE — Martina Navratilova, continuing her quest for another spot in the record books, and Hana Mandlikova advanced Thursday to the women's final in Australian Open tennis championships.

Lindqvist was the first Swedish woman to reach the semifinals of a grand slam event. The victory ran Navratilova's latest winning streak to 58 straight matches, second only to her record of 74, which was ended by a semifinal loss to Helena Sukova here in 1984.

The first set, when she served well and broke Kohde-Kilsch in the fourth and sixth games. The fifth seeded Kohde-Kilsch, aiming for her first grand slam singles final, rallied in the second set by repeatedly outmaneuvering Mandlikova, who seemed suddenly listless.

For Each Team, a Long Road Ends at Super Bowl

By Ken Denlinger Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — When the New York Giants and Denver Broncos departed in California's week, they weren't taking their steps toward the Super Bowl from it.



George Young, who masterminded the rebuilding of the Giants: "I'm attentive to facts."

After their birth, seem capable of climbing past mediocrity? "We have very few players from small schools," said Parcells, the reasoning being that the stronger the competition in college the easier the transition to the NFL.

There's not a whole lot you can do about that. I think it can just give them an idea about what to expect. "Fay said he had been bombarded with telephone calls and telegrams from New Zealanders urging him to back Kookaburra III and not Comer, who spent three months questioning the legality of the first fiberglass boat in cup competition and even suggested New Zealand was cheating."

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Basketball, Hockey, U.S. College Leaders, U.S. College Results, National Basketball Association Results, Standings, and Transition.

VANTAGE POINT/George Vecsey

Seeking Truth in Baseball

New York Times Service NEW YORK — This was going to be a joyous midwinter review of the videotapes of the New York Mets' World Series victory, a last chance to revel in the glories of baseball as the Super Bowl hits us like a ton of Twinkies.

Europe Set to Tune In

By Andrew Warshaw The Associated Press LONDON — Millions of Europeans are preparing to share the Super Bowl excitement, with television stations in several countries carrying Sunday's National Football League championship game five from Pasadena, California.

Transition

BASEBALL — St. Louis Cardinals, outfielder, to a one-year contract. MILWAUKEE — Signed Steve Schiraldi, catcher, and Roman Torres, pitcher, to one-year contracts.

Soccer

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLY — The Netherlands 1, The Netherlands 1.

These stars were the kind of faces that once launched a thousand ships in the old free-agent wars. Back to those epic times when giants owned baseball teams, in the

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